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IMPORTANT FROM UTAH.

A WEEK LATER FROM SALT LAKE CITY.

The March of the Army into the Valley.

Description of the Mormon Fortifications at Echo Canon.

The Conferences of the Peace Commissioners and the Mormon Leaders.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

From the Special Correspondent of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., Saturday, June 19, 1858.

When I mailed my letter of the 12th inst., I did not expect to date my next from this city. But here I am in "Zion," in full view of "Jordan," having had some little experience of the fact that "Jordan is a hard to travel," or, at all events, that the road towards it fully justifies the declaration of the negro melody. In my communication of a week ago I announced that the first division of the Army of Utah were to move forward on the 13th inst. towards "the Valley." Early on the morning of that day the bugles of the Light Battery sounded the *reveille*, and soon every man was astir, preparing for the march. Breakfast prepared and over, the tents were soon struck, and loaded in the baggage wagons, leaving a little village of lonely chimneys and desolate hearth-stones, where an hour before a neat little canvas village dotted the plain. By 10 o'clock all was ready, and the order to march was sounded. The 2d Dragoons led the way in three columns, followed by a train of fifty or sixty baggage, property and supply-wagons. Next in order was PHELPS' Light Battery, followed by its wagon-train, and the Volunteer Battalion brought up the rear. The whole line, when fairly in motion, was seven miles in length, and presented an exceedingly interesting appearance as it moved over the hills, the armament glistening in the sun, and the long string of wagons trailing along the tortuous road, their white tops, when seen from a distance, contrasting very prettily with the green verdure of the hill sides.

The remainder of the army followed us on Monday and Tuesday, in accordance with the order which you have already published. The advance party, with which your correspondent traveled, proceeded a distance of ten miles, where, by a long, steep hill, we descended to the Muddy Creek, a pretty stream, winding through one of the loveliest little valleys one would wish to gaze upon. We camped in the valley for the night, nearly thirteen miles from Bridger. The next morning, rising at 3½ o'clock, we were in motion again by 6 o'clock, marching rapidly forward. The country now became very rough. Our road carried us up hill and down, crossing a succession of ridges, each higher than its predecessor, until we reached the summit of Quaking Aspen Hill, nine thousand feet above the level of the Gulf of Mexico, and said to be the highest point crossed upon the emigrant road between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The grass all along the road was very fine, affording an abundance of forage for the numerous animals of the trains. Water was less abundant during this march, but still was amply sufficient for our purposes. A few miles from Quaking Aspen Hill (taking its name from the groves of ever-quivering aspens which are found in its little ravines) we passed a fine mineral spring, very similar to the celebrated Congress Spring of Saratoga, although not quite so strong. The spring gushes out in a liberal stream from the hill-side, not twenty yards from another spring of clear, cold and delightfully fresh water. From this point to Bear River—distant nineteen miles from the Muddy—our descent was quite rapid, though not continuous, for we were still crossing the ridges, getting ever-varying and exceedingly fine views of little valleys on either hand. The valley of Bear River, where we pitched our tents before 3 o'clock in the afternoon, certainly presented one of the most beautifully-picturesque landscapes to be found anywhere in this region. The valley, at this point, was half to three-quarters of a mile in width, closed in by high hills on either side; one view, to the southward, opening upon the snow-clad peaks of the Wasatch Mountains, perhaps a hundred miles distant, and, to our view, rising from a beautiful setting of emerald formed of the nearer hills clothed in richest verdure. General JOHNSTON and staff arrived here on the evening of the 14th, with his escort, and on the morning of the 15th dispatched Captain NEWTON, of the Engineer Corps, with an escort of Dragoons, to make a reconnoissance of the country, in the neighborhood of Ogden's Hall, to the north road, with a view to ascertaining its fitness for the establishment of a military post there. Bear River is a fine stream, from ten to thirty yards in width where we crossed it, and from two to four feet in depth. General JOHNSTON ordered the advance to halt here until the entire army could be concentrated, it being his purpose to move forward now in one body.

As the army would not move again for several days a party of us, twelve in number, determined to proceed to the city at once, under the lead of P. R. DOTSON, United States Marshal for the Territory. Your correspondent had little time for preparation. A pair of blankets, half a dozen biscuits and his portfolio constituted the outfit with which I mounted my Indian pony at about noon and started to cross Wasatch Mountains which still separated us from Salt Lake. Crossing high ridges and passing through an occasional narrow gorge in the hills, we reached Yellow Creek, nine miles from Bear River. Here we met a Gentile wagon-train going east from the Valley. Among the party was BOVIER, to whose case I referred in a former letter. The reader will remember that when he left Salt Lake some time ago, his wife was forcibly detained, and that BOVIER went into the Valley with an express from the Governor a week or two ago with the purpose of endeavoring to hear something of her. He learned that she had been carried southward to Provo, whither he followed and brought her out, although not without having been frequently threatened with violence and death. When we met him he was on his way to the States with her, both of them declaring that they had lived in "Zion" quite as long as was congenial. BOVIER states that he was robbed of his horse the night before he left Provo. Proceeding westward from Yellow Creek a few miles we passed Cache Cave, a singular formation, perched high up on the hill side to the north of the road. The Cave is a great cavity fifteen feet wide and twenty deep, scooped out of a soft sandstone rock, and so high that we were able to ride into it on horseback. It is perfectly dry and would afford most comfortable shelter for fifty men during a storm. In shape it is not unlike a great oven, swelling in width a little back of its entrance.

We entered the celebrated Echo Cañon 17 miles from Bear River. It is at this point that the traveler fairly strikes the passes of the Wasatch range, and enters upon the most beautiful and sublimest scenery to be found between the Missouri and the Valley of Great Salt Lake. Echo Cañon, at its eastern extremity, is a pretty valley, from 150 to 250 yards in width—as well as I could estimate it—inclosed by steep rocky hills on either side, their summit crowned with scattering dwarfed cedars. This valley is plentifully watered throughout its entire length by Echo Cañon Creek, fed by numerous springs of delightful water trickling from the hills, generally on the south side of the road, and emptying at its western extremity into the Weber River. If I mistake not, the popular idea of this cañon at the East is, that it is a great rocky gorge, with perpendicular walls on either side, and so narrow that a stone dropped from the cliff on either side, must necessarily fall at the feet of the traveler passing along the road. Nothing could be further from the truth. At no single point of the cañon does this description hold good. The mountains on one side or the other have a slope, though exceedingly steep as a general rule, from one end of the pass to the other. Occasionally there is a point where the road and the creek, with its luxurient fringe of young willows—close as a Mexican chapparal—occupies the entire width of the valley,—but generally the valley will measure from fifty to one hundred yards from the base of one hill to that of the elevation on the opposite side. The mountain elevations are irregular, crossed occasionally by great ravines, sloping rapidly towards the creek from points of the ridges lying perhaps half a mile further back than those which directly overlook the valley. These ravines, as a general thing, form available though rugged and arduous avenues, by which pedestrians may reach the heights on either hand. Generally they would be found altogether impassable for horsemen, although once in a while paths can be found by which cavalry could slowly ascend to the summit and flank the road. Upon the crests of the hills the country is comparatively smooth, so that troops of any description could traverse them with little difficulty, after once gaining the heights.

About five miles within the Eastern end of the Cañon we passed some deserted huts, which had been occupied as an outpost of the Mormon militia, and camped for the night a mile or so beyond them. Daylight comes very early in this country, and at this season. We can see to read out of doors until eight or half-past eight in the evening, and our twilight may still be traced over the western horizon at 10 or 11 o'clock on a clear night. Three o'clock in the morning ushers in the day, and by 4 the sun begins to gild the hill tops with its effulgent rays. Half-past three o'clock on the morning of the 16th found us up, in ample season to witness the most gorgeous sunrise that I ever beheld. Old Sol, though busily engaged in tinging a bank of clouds which appeared to be nestling in a depression of our mountain walls, did not beam his rays down upon the bosom of the valley until we were miles upon our way again. We passed full fifteen miles into the Cañon before we came across any of the Mormon fortifications of which we had heard so much. The Cañon here becomes narrower, the mountains rising to a great height on both sides—in some places as we estimated, to fifteen hundred or two thousand feet above the bed of the creek. On the southern side the heights slope to the valley, and are covered with verdure. On the north they rise in a perfect wall of rock, rising in many places almost perpendicularly from 600 to 1,000 feet. This wall is broken by ravines, however, every few hundred yards, into distinct cliffs, which jut out in craggy points, facing the road at obtuse angles in either direction. Upon these jutting points we saw the first "fortifications," consisting of walls of loose stone, laid up without mortar, and pierced with loop-holes at regular intervals. These walls, or breastworks, were perched upon every jutting crag for the distance of a mile or more, and here and there were piles of loose stone, apparently designed to be hurled upon the heads of travelers along the road below. Soon after turning a bend in the cañon we came to a point at which all the willows in the creek bottom had been cut away and the whole place cleared. A short distance further on a dam had been thrown up across the entire width of the cañon. This dam, or breastwork, some five feet high, was formed of the dirt thrown out of a ditch about five feet deep and ten feet wide. This ditch was filled with water. The road crossed it upon a temporary bridge, which could easily be thrown down. The dam was quite substantial. A sluiceway at the end opposite the bridge (or on the south side) provided a free passage for the water of the creek, for the time being; but near by it lay an abundance of material with which it was the evident design to close up the sluiceway upon the approach of the troops, so as to flood the valley with the waters of the creek, and thus form a large pond in front of the breastwork. About two hundred yards further another breastwork and ditch had been constructed, from the creek to a rock, near the base of the precipice. Sufficient space was left, however, between the rock and the precipice, to admit of the passage of the wagon-trains. It was evident that the purpose of this second dam and ditch was to compel the trains to pass close under the cliff which had probably been mined. Fifty yards from the west was another dam and ditch which crossed by a bridge, designed to overflow the bottom up to the second dam, and thus prevent a train from crossing to the other side to avoid the mined precipice. A hundred and fifty yards further west we came upon the last dam and breastwork. Here, evidently, the Mormon militia had contemplated making their most desperate stand, for here were their most extensive works. The road turns a little to the southward, for a few hundred yards, rising over a gentle swell of land, leaving the creek bottom to the right, filled with a luxuriant growth of willows from six to ten feet high, and thick enough to screen any object of less height beyond them. The dam crosses the entire cañon just east of the point where the road, in turning southward, crosses the Valley, and would raise the water to a depth of six or eight feet. Just below it a transverse cañon, or gorge, enters the main cañon from the heights on either side, and directly opposite to each other. The road crossing the main cañon here ran along a sort of bank formed from the sand which had washed down the gorge on the southern side, and extended itself half way across the bottom. The waters rushing down from the northern gorge, during the season of high water, had scooped out a gully on the northern half of Echo Cañon. By taking advantage of these natural formations, a little labor sufficed to make a fine breastwork on the southern edge of the road, a hundred feet or so in length, and about eight feet high. The side gorges already referred to, widen the valley here to about three hundred yards. Breastworks had also been thrown across these gorges at a right angle with the dam and breastwork. On the sides of the steep hills on the south of the cañon, overlooking the gorge, ditches had been dug, and breastworks thrown up in front at different heights. These breastworks—behind which hundreds of riflemen might be posted—command the entire works below; but as each upper line of works commands the one next below it, all of them would be completely at the mercy of a flanking party taking possession of the summit of the hill. On the southern side, also, every available point, not fully protected by nature, was fortified by a stone-wall similar to those already described—some of them so distant from the road, however, that it was no easy task to be certain of their character.

I have already remarked that the road at this point rises over a swell of land. This is true of the road for perhaps three-quarters of a mile below the last-mentioned dam. The northern half of the cañon, in conseqence of this rise or "bench," becomes a deep glen, the precipice on that side rising from the bed of the creek. In the bottom of the glen, adjacent to the road and the largest breastwork, willow-covered shelter had been provided for horsemen, thoroughly protected from cannon fire. We had been informed that a Mormon guard were still stationed here; but three of our party, including your correspondent, determined upon an exploration of the Mormon camp which lay along the glen for some distance west of the last ditch. Leaving the road, we dashed through the willows, expecting at every turn to be met by the challenge of the guard. In this we were disappointed—no sound reached our ears save the murmur of the brook and the echo of our own voices. It was in this glen the Mormon Army had located their chief camp and built their lodges. These were about a hundred and fifty in number, capable of holding about fifteen men each. They were constructed thus: First, a circular hole was dug in the ground of the required size for the base of the lodge. Over this excavation poles were placed, rising to a peak at the top, after the manner of Indian lodge-poles. These were then interwoven with willow twigs, and thatched with straw, bark and grass. The doors were formed of wooden frame-work, thatched after the same plan as the lodges. The dirt thrown from the excavations was generally heaped up around the base of the lodges with a view to warmth. Many of the lodges also had chimneys of sod or rock built on the side of the lodges opposite the door. Three or four hundred yards down the glen and below the westernmost ditch, an open space had been selected as the site of the head-quarters of the Mormon Army. Here the huts were raised around a square in the centre of which stood a tall pine flag-staff. A few paces distant was a small stone building, its walls laid up in mortar, apparently designed for a powder magazine. We examined a number of these lodges, and especially that which seemed to have been occupied by the commander-in-chief. It was evident that they had been deserted for some time past, and their contents consisted of a pile of ashes, a feeding trough and some rough camp benches and stools made of timber slates. The lodges on the whole are very comfortable, and calculated to furnish adequate shelter in the climate of the mountains.

The scenery at this point is truly sublime, even when viewed at noonday; but those who have witnessed it in the early evening, in the light of the setting sun, describe the view to be incomparable. Then the sun, falling behind the high hills, throws the glen into the deep shadow, lighted here and there by a straggling ray, struggling down through some cleft in the massive walls. The rocky precipice, rough, broken and jagged, rising to a towering height at one side, gracefully adorned by cedars clinging to apparently soilless ledges, and the steep, unbroken mountains on the other side, clothed with verdure to their very summits, form charming contrasts with the bottom dells, shaded by the willows and wild cherry trees, entwined with graceful wild-hop-vines, and perfumed by an almost infinite variety of wild flowers and sweet smelling shrubs, the entire scene rendered musical the while by the crystal brook as it dashes swiftly down its pebbly bed.

We saw no signs of fortification beyond this point, except here and there a slight stone-wall, such as I have already described. Perhaps my description may have conveyed the idea that the Mormon defences were really formidable. Better natural positions for military works could scarcely be found anywhere,—but good as they are, they afford few of the opportunities for hurling rocks upon the columns of passing troops of which so much has been said. A traveling companion and your correspondent, with great labor clambered up the cliffs on the north side of the Cañon, and tried the experiment of rolling down some of the loose rocks from a ledge perhaps a thousand feet above the road. We found a conglomerated mass of sand, stone and pebbles, poised upon the edge of a ledge in such a position that our united strength was sufficient to topple it over the brink. Away rolled the mass, crashing through the cedars, dashing upon a cliff below, and flying into a thousand pieces, but scarce a pebble struck the road. Our experience satisfied us that there were few points upon the precipice where stones could have been hurled upon an army with serious effects. The fortifications constructed by the Mormons would only have served to amuse our little army in its progress towards the Valley. The light battery, under command of my friend Capt. PHELPS, would have had little difficulty in traversing the ridge all along the southern summit of the cañon, and a single mountain howitzer would have been sufficient to demolish every one of the stone works, almost without halting in the march. Flanking parties of infantry might have marched along either ridge, so as to have commanded every work, and with fatal effect, while entirely protected themselves. If ten thousand Mormons had been posted in the cañon, our army, small as it now is, might have routed them, with the loss of scarce twenty men. The scenery of Echo Cañon is very similar to that of the Tyrol, though rather surpassing it in picturesqueness and grandeur.

As we approached the western extremity of the cañon, new beauties were unfolded to the view. The cañon widens as it opens out upon Weber River, the stream running at right angles with the Pass, and parallel with a range of high hills, which form a pleasing back-ground. Upon the banks of the Weber, about a quarter of a mile below the cañon, we passed another Mormon station, consisting of a dozen or twenty log houses, built around in a square. Here, too, a fortification had been thrown up, consisting of a triangular breastwork of logs, in as perfect a trap as ever a company of regulars would wish to find an enemy. The road runs along down the river, upon a "bench," for a distance of four miles to the ford. All along the river-edge of this bench platforms had been dug out, so as to form a standing-place for militia, behind earthen breastworks. Leaving the Weber, we soon struck East Cañon, a less rugged, though interesting pass. A few miles further west we overtook a band of Snake Indians, under the chief, "Little Soldier," journeying towards the Valley. They were about sixty or eighty in number. The braves were half naked, some of them, in fact, absolutely without clothing, except a narrow breech-cloth and pair of leggings. This party had quite a number of children with them of all ages; some strapped helplessly upon the backs of the squaws, and others scarcely old enough to talk yet, tied astraddle upon the ponies, backs of the braves, and holding on with great tenacity. I noticed that the women and old men were compelled to travel on foot, but the young "warriors" were all well mounted. They manifested a great deal of friendship, and when we halted to rest our animals for an hour, gathered about us, got out the pipe and took a great smoke with us as they formed a circle upon the ground. They are very fond of tobacco, but generally smoke Larub, the leaves of a shrub which grows in profusion here, and gives out a very pleasant aroma, quite unlike the Virginian weed for which it is substituted.

At several points along East Cañon we noticed the loose wall breastworks again. About five miles from the summit of what is known as the Big Mountain, the road turns up a narrow ravine or cañon which it follows to the summit. At the mouth of this ravine a dam, similar to those described in Echo Cañon, had been constructed across the stream, (East Cañon Creek,) and breastworks of rock raised on the hill-sides. It would be difficult to imagine a more foolishly devised attempt at a work of defence than this the surrounding hills are perfectly accessible, no only for infantry, but for cavalry and artillery as well. Indeed all their works seem to have been based upon the idea that the army would be compelled to pass up the road precisely as already marked out; that it was powerless to bridge a ditch dig a drain, or ascend a hillside anywhere. Had they ventured upon armed resistance to the troops, they would have paid most dearly for their lack of military knowledge and skill. We camped for the night near the eastern foot of the Big Mountain. During the afternoon a severe thunder-storm came upon us, and as we were quite unprepared for a visitation so unusual in this climate, we were soon dripping wet. The storm continued as we prepared our beds upon the ground, and before sleep had made us oblivious to such items of discomfort, we found the rain trickling in a young creek across our bedding, notwithstanding which we soon dropped into forgetfulness, and slept soundly until daylight, suffering no subsequent inconvenience. I mention the fact as indicative of the salubrity of a climate in which a man may sleep in the open air, and soaked in the rain, without being made ill thereby.

On Thursday morning, the 17th inst., I left the remainder of our party at daylight, and pushed on towards our destination in company with Mr. FICKLIN, an express-rider who had overtaken us. The rain continued to fall in heavy showers, as we ascended the Big Mountain. I should before have noticed the fact that the soil of the cañons through which we had been passing for a day or two had much improved in quality, supporting a heavy growth of shrubbery, amid which the wild-rose—here in full bloom, though in sight of "eternal snows"—was gratefully prominent. Descending the Big Mountain, whose summit was enveloped in clouds, we struck into Emigration Cañon, by which opening, at last, we passed the last spire of the Wasatch range. And now burst upon our view, as we came out upon the high bench overlooking the Valley of Great Salt Lake, one of the most enchanting landscapes. For days we had been imprisoned among the mountains, whose rugged grandeur and sublimity had almost become tiresome. Suddenly, as we emerged from the fastnesses, the great valley lay out before us, with its teeming fields of grain, and other quiet evidences of refined civilization. The change is sudden and striking, forcing the most practical mind to the observation of contrasts which under other circumstances would be noticed only by the artist.

Great Salt Lake City certainly possesses a charming location. Its site is directly under the mountains, which come down in very steep ridges to a great bench or plateau, overlooking the bottom of the valley. Indeed the city, which sits upon this sloping bench, comes to within a mile or two of the mountain's base, where Emigration Cañon opens upon the plain, while the northeastern corner of the settlement is scarcely a quarter of a mile from the cliffs. The traveler coming out of Emigration Cañon first looks down upon the broad street of Great Salt Lake some twenty or twenty-five miles distant, although it appears to be not more than a quarter of that distance. As he rides on a little further, the City itself, with its neat buildings, luxuriant shade-trees and teeming gardens, gradually appear, until at last the whole city lays out before him at a glance, with all its streets as plainly marked as though it were a map lying upon the table before him. On the bosom of the distant lake rests a great island, from which rises another mountain, lofty almost as those which we have just passed; while to the northward and southward the valley spreads out far as the eye can reach, without a hill to obstruct the view. West of the city, running through the centre of the valley, the Jordan courses its way. But I must defer for the present any further description of the city and its surroundings, and proceed with some account of the conferences between the civil officers and the people of the Valley, which have resulted in a quiet and peaceable settlement of all existing difficulties—at least, for the present. But first let me say that we found this city of six miles square almost entirely deserted. From many of the houses the roofs had been torn; in scarcely one of them was a window-sash remaining. All had been removed, and the windows boarded up, in anticipation of the coming of the Gentile army. In house after house straw and other combustibles are piled up, ready for the incendiary torch, to be applied by the two or three men left here to guard the city and to burn it the moment the Prophet should give the signal. I do not believe there are five hundred persons in town to-day, although its population, under ordinary circumstances, cannot be far from twelve thousand. All had gone southward, in obedience to the order of BRIGHAM YOUNG, whose power and influence over the people is evidently as absolute as the Emperor of Russia's is over his serfs. I have conversed confidentially with several parties here, who say that many of the people were unwilling to go, and were painfully solicitous about the safety of their homes, being unwilling to sacrifice them; but few of these had the courage to hesitate in implicit obedience to the order of the Prophet, when he bade them to move. I have asked others, who seem to be unshaken in the Mormon faith, what was the motive for the destruction of their city. Their reply is that they knew nothing of the intentions of the President, having heard nothing from him until the arrival of the Commissioners, and that they supposed the army was to come into the Valley, as the mob assailed them at Nauvoo, to drive them out and take possession of their property. In the anticipation of such a consummation as this, they preferred to leave ruins behind them, determined that if they were to despoiled of their homes, strangers should not enjoy them. There is little doubt that the head men of the Church have inculcated these ideas into the people, and have thus wrought them up to the pitch of fanatical fury which so nearly led to the ruin of this fine city; but that BRIGHAM and his chiefs knew they were misleading the people must be evident to every intelligent man who remembers that they have had a mail regularly throughout the year by the way of California, and that Dr. BIRNHISEL, their delegate at Washington, cannot have failed to apprise them of the views and purposes of the Executive in sending out the army to support the civil authorities.

When Governor POWELL and Major MCCULLOCH the Peace Commissioners, arrived in the city on the morning of the 7th instant, they were met in the street by Major-General GEORGE D. GRANT and Major-General WM. H. KIMBALL, (son of HEBER C.,) who introduced themselves, and escorted the party to the Globe Restaurant, which had been opened by Mr. CANDLAND for their accommodation. No rooms had been provided, however, and up to this time all of the Gentile sojourners here, from the Commissioners down, are compelled to sleep in the carriages, or upon the back porch of the Restaurant. The reason given for this, is that the property-owners are all away, and that there is nobody here with authority to open a house. This is true with reference to most of the dwellings, but there were and are here, nevertheless, the owners of 50 or 60 good houses, who might afford us Christian shelter, if they had the disposition so to do.

The Commissioners were visited upon their arrival by Adjutant-General JAMES FERGUSON, General A. P. ROCKWOOD, JUDSON STODDARD, BILL HICKMAN, ROBERT BURTON and other prominent members of the Mormon community, to whom they frankly stated the purpose of their coming, announcing the proclamation of the President, and declaring that unconditional submission to the law and civil authorities by the people would be insisted upon at whatever cost. BRIGHAM YOUNG and all the heads of the Church were away, and the parties above mentioned closed the Conference for a day, evidently for the purpose of having time to consult the Governor. The Proclamation had been publicly read here the evening before the arrival of the Commissioners, and had excited a good deal of indignation and surprise, the people declaring that Colonel THOS. L. KANE had led them to expect a very different expression of sentiment from that contained in the beginning of the document. Of course they denounce the Proclamation, declaring that it is full of false and unjust aspersion from the beginning to the end. On the 10th instant Governor YOUNG came up with First President HEBER C. KIMBALL and General WELLS, and other Elders and chief men of the Church. The same evening they had a private conference, and the next morning a more public and general conference was held, at which the people were admitted. Governor POWELL addressed the meeting, mildly rebuking the people for their past violations of law, tendering them the President's pardon, assuring them that unconditional submission to the civil authorities would be enforced at every cost, declaring that the army of the United States would come into the Territory whenever so ordered by the President, and would remain here as long as the Executive thought proper, but that it would only come to enforce obedience to law, and to protect public officers and private citizens alike in al their proper functions and rights.

BRIGHAM YOUNG replied in a speech, in which he denied absolutely any and every charge of sedition or treason except the burning of the Government trains last Fall, which he acknowledged had been done by his order. That he had done in self-defence, but while he justified the act, he accepted the pardon on that score. WELLS, SNOW and others followed. The next day another public conference was had; the Commissioners and heads of the Church having held a sort of caucus in the meantime, at which they had come to general terms of an understanding. At this second public conference some of the speakers endeavored to make conditions. They desired first that the army should be kept out of the Valley, and suggested various other conditions, which complied with would render them satisfied. To all such suggestions the Commissioners simply replied that they were empowered to make no conditions whatever. Some of the speakers became considerably excited, bursting into ranting declamations against the persecutions to which they declared they had been subjected, and demanding investigation, which the Commissioners had alredy told them they had no power to institute. SNOW, especially, became very violent, using language which could scarcely be matched anywhere for obscenity and profanity, although the use of the name of God was scrupulously avoided in his oaths. This is a peculiarity of Mormondon. The holiest "father in Israel" will make use of every form of profanity to be found in the calendar of Billinsgate, avoiding only the name of the Creator. So vile was SNOW's language, that finally Gov. POWELL interrupted him, suggesting that they did not come here to listen to language so obscene and ungentlemanly. SNOW slunk away beneath the rebuke, and subsequently made a private apology. At last the Chiefs yielded point by point, professed loyalty to the Federal Government, announced their entire willingness to submit to the law and its officers, and their assent to the coming in of the Federal officers and the army. During the conference, when sundry of the "Apostles" persisted in efforts to bring up their old grievances' to tell of wrongs inflicted upon them, and to demand restitution, BRIGHAM invariably told them to sit down and hush up, telling them that as the Commissioners had not been sent to investigate their grievances, and had no power or authority to notice nor redress them, he did not wish the past alluded to, as it would not fail to cause distrust and a want of good fellowship between them and the people, which might frustrate all attempts at reconciliation. BRIGHAM has thus, on several occasions, rebuked some of those who seemed to be eager to commence inflammatory harangues, and has thus evinced a desire for conciliation and peace. I commend these evidences of his common sense to some of those presses who have caviled at the statements heretofore made in your columns, anticipating this course on his part whenever he should find that he had played the last card in his game of "brag" and lost. BRIGHAM continually persists, however, in declaring his innocence and rectitude throughout, charging all the difficulties of the past upon the heads of "the corrupt officials of the Government," whom, as he avers, were forced upon the people. He declares his willingness to forget all the past now, and to avoid all collision with the Federal authorities in the future, provided the Government will not interfere with their religion. Of course, the Commissioners assured them that the Federal Government could not and would not interfere with the religious faith of this or any other people; but the term "religion" is understood by BRIGHAM to cover polygamy. I was told by a Government official here, who ought to know better, that the Commissioners gave specific pledges that the practice of polygamy would not be interfered with; as it is not improbable that this statement may reach the East through some channel or other, I have to state upon the authority of Gov. POWELL himself, that so far from having given any such pledge, *the subject of Polygamy was never introduced at either of the Conferences.* That is a subject which unquestionably belongs exclusively to the Judiciary. The Mormons, as you are already aware, claim that Polygamy is a part of their religion, and therefore claim for it the protection of the Constitution. If the argument is a sound one, why would it not apply as well to the matter of human sacrifice, if BRIGHAM should have a revelation instituting such sacrifices as a new article of religious faith and duty? I understand that Judge ECKLES is clearly of opinion that Polygamy is a crime in this Territory under the old Spanish or Mexican law, and that if that does not cover it, then it is prohibited by the common law. It is more than probable, therefore, that he will instruct the first Grand Jury which he assembles to indict all persons engaged in its practice. This, in all probability, will make an issue that will test the professions of loyalty of the people, and if the Federal Government will but sustain its officers in the fearless discharge of their duty, there will be a possibility, at least, of a suppression of this vice, or a disruption of the community which countenances and sustains it. Readers in the East will find it quite impossible to appreciate the utter coolness with which the advocates of Polygamy here defend it,—arguing it in all its most delicate phases, presenting what they claim as its physiological advantages, and the obligations as a religious duty in terms which put all refinement to the blush. But more of this upon some *other* occasion, when time presses less than now.

The Commissioners having finished up their work here, went down to Provo, where they addressed the people on Wednesday night last. While in that town they were treated with great civility, serenaded by the Mormon band, and taken out to see Utah Lake and the other lions. They arrived at Provo a day before they were expected, and so missed a grand reception which it was designed to give them. Gov. YOUNG was absent when they arrived on a visit to Provo Cañon, through which the Church is constructing a good wagon road, to connect east of Bridger's Pass, thus cutting off at least 150 miles of travel between the Missouri and this Valley, and providing a route more easily accessible during the Winter. On Thursday night the Commissioners addressed the people at Lehigh, a small town twenty miles south of this, and to-day returned to this place. The Commissioners now consider their mission here quite fulfilled. They design to remain, however, until the arrival of the army, and will probably leave for Washington within the next two weeks.

After their conferences with the leaders of the people here, the Commissioners addressed a letter to General JOHNSTON, repeating the assurances they had received from the heads of the church, that there should be no resistance to legal authority, or to the entrance of the army. The letter also stated that the buildings and fences in the city were very insecure—that unless great care was taken the animals belonging to the army would trespass upon the property of the citizens, to their great damage, and that the people were exceedingly apprehensive that they would, in various ways, suffer injury by the contiguity of the army. The Commissioners suggested to the General therefore, that he should issue a proclamation disabusing their minds of these impressions and fears The General accordingly sent in the following proclamation, which is now posted in this city, and has been expressed to the southern settlements.

TO THE PEOPLE OF UTAH.

The Commissioners of the United States, deputed by the President to urge upon the people of this Territory the necessity of obedience to the Constitution and laws, as enjoined by his Proclamation, have this day informed me that there will be no obstruction to the administration of the lews of the Federal Government, nor any opposition on the part of the people of this Territory to the military force of the Government in the execution of their orders. I therefore feel it incumbent upon me, and have great satisfaction in doing so, to assure those citizens of the Territory who, I learn, apprehend from the army ill treatment, that no person whatever will be in any wise interfered with or molested in his person or rights, or in the peaceful pursuit of his avocations; and should protection be needed, that they will find the army (always faithful to the obligations of duty) as ready now to assist and protect them, as it was to oppose them while it was believed they were resisting the laws of their Government.

A. S. JOHNSTON, Col. 2d Cavalry,
and Brevet Brigadier-General Commanding.
HEAD-QUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF UTAH,
Camp on Bear River, June 14, 1858.

The following extract from a letter, addressed by the General's order to an agent of the Government under his command, presents a clear interpretation of the spirit in which the General proposes to carry out the above:

HEAD-QUARTERS, June 16, 1858.

* * * The Commanding General wishes you to purchase * * * * * * * * and have it delivered on the ground just beyond the Jordan, near the Salt Lake City. He is informed that the fences on this side the Jordan are insecure. He therefore designs camping the army on the opposite side, where the animals will not encroach upon the farms or property of the citizens of the Territory.

I am Sir, &c.,
F. J. PORTER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

It was General JOHNSTON's intention to start from Bear River on Thursday morning, and reach this place in five days, he having determined to take the regular road through the cañons, probably concluding that it would be advisable to take some other opportunity than the present to break a new road across the table lands to avoid the cañons, if, indeed, he shall deem that to be advisable for military purposes after personal examination.

Among the leading Mormons whom I have met here is Captain HOOPER, who says that it would have been the easiest thing imaginable for the Mormons to capture the entire supplies of the army when crossing the plains last Fall; that they were fully aware of the opportunity then before them, and that they failed to avail themselves of it simply because they wanted to keep the army out of the Valley, and they knew that if they destroyed so much of their supplies as to make a famine imminent before the mountains should be blocked up with snow, they would be certain to try to get in at once.

The people here seem to have quite satisfied Governor CUMMING that they are the best-abused community upon earth, and that they have been lied about egregiously. The chief evidence to support these assumptions seems to be the exhibition of the Territorial Library and records of the Court, which were said to have been destroyed. The Mormons fully admit that they did destroy the law library of Judge STILES and Mr. WILLIAMS, and carry away and conceal the other books and the records. This is a distinction without a difference. It is clearly susceptible of proof that they *did* throw a portion of the Territorial library into a pool of filth, for some of them were subsequently fished out of it by a man now in camp; and when they had carried away the remainder and concealed them, it was fair to presume that all had shared the same fate. Besides the concealment of the records from the officials properly having custody of them was practically as great a crime as their destruction. If the morality of the "Saints" depends upon such flimsy quibbles as this, I think the reader will agree that it is sadly out of repair.

Mr. MORELL, the Gentile Postmaster, whose commission the Mormons have heretofore refused to recognize, came in with the Peace Commissioners and again demanded the keys of the Post-Office. SMITH, the Mormon Postmaster, at first refused the demand, then pretended to assent, and offered part of the mail keys, retaining duplicates. These MORELL refused, until at last he concluded to yield, and gave up the whole of them. He refused, however, to let him have any office furniture, and succeeded in making a reasonable pretext for leaving a Mormon clerk in the office for the present, to act as a spy upon its operations. MORELL seems to be peculiarly obnoxious to the people here, but for what reason I do not know. He certainly appears to be a faithful and energetic officer. They are also greatly incensed against Dr. HURT, the Indian Agent, who has given abundant evidence of his title to the respect of his fellow-men. His offence consists in having written private letters (which became public subsequently) exposing some of the iniquities of Mormondom. He is not the man, however, to be frightened from his post, and will probably let the assassin's knife remove him rather than retire from his position.

Among the strangers now in this vicinity are Messrs. H. CLARKSON, ——— BROOKIE and HARVIN who arrived here recently from California, to make propositions to BRIGHAM from Col. KINNEY, of Mosquito fame, who desires to sell the Church a large tract of land in the Mosquito country. They proposed to sell 3,000,000 acres of land at ten cents an acre, exhibiting ample power from Col. KINNEY to sell and convey the same. BRIGHAM, however, declined the trade, declaring that this country suits him well enough, and that he intends to make a stand *here*, and live or die in these mountains. I understand that he has been purchasing a good deal of property in his own name at Provo of late, and the rumor gains ground that that town will in future be the head-quarters of the Church Government; but every design in this connection will be subject to modification until after the army to be posted in the Territory shall have been definitely settled in their destined localities, for the brethren have the greatest possible horror of bringing their women in contact with the army—a horror which clearly establishes the fact that the women of this valley are shockingly wicked and untrustworthy, or else very unhappy and discontented. My own brief observation satisfies me that the latter view is the true one.

Time and space fail me to give you any adequate description of this beautiful though deserted city, but I will endeavor to supply the omission in my next. It is well understood now that the citizens of this place will return at an early day. Indeed the heads of families are already beginning to come back,—but they say that they will keep their families south until after the army leave this vicinity. The river Jordan, which bounds the city on the west, will enable Gen. JOHNSTON to enforce whatever orders he may deem advisable to prevent his men from straying into the city and annoying its people, and the probability is that they will soon be quite satisfied with his arrangements to that end.

The Mormon arsenal, which stands upon an eminence above Temple Block, contains two six-pounders, one of iron and the other of brass. This is all the artillery I can hear of in the Territory. There are with the cannon several cases of different sized balls, intended to be used as cannister shot. There is a regular muster and roll call of the militia of the city at sunrise and sunset every day,—at which a small band, consisting chiefly of a big drum, performs the Mormon "national" airs in a style peculiar to the place and its people. Every man is compelled to appear armed and equipped according to law,—but they make no effort at drill.

One of your cotemporaries, in an awkward effort to appropriate from your columns, without credit, Mr. LOBA's narrative sent to you from Leavenworth, blundered into some errors which ought to be corrected. Among the perversions of his story was one which attributed to him the declaration that the soil of this valley is barren and worthless. Mr. L.'s statement was by no means so sweeping, and it would have been untrue if it had been. What he stated was that only a portion of this valley was suitable for agricultural purposes, and that the quantity was small in proportion to the population to be supported upon it. At the same time he admitted that upon so much of the soil as they pretend to cultivate, excellent crops are raised in ordinary seasons. The wheat crop to-day certainly looks remarkably well, but beyond the green fields lie far larger patches of soil rendered utterly valueless by the alkali or salt which saturates it. But I hope hereafter to speak more particularly upon this point from personal observation.

BRIGHAM YOUNG is still down at Provo, but is expected here very soon. I shall call upon him when he arrives, and hope in my next to give you my impressions of the man as I find him. My curiosity to see and measure him has been greatly enhanced by the many evidences all around me of the marvelous influence which he wields over this people. He has a perfectly palatial residence here, or rather a group of residences, for himself and wives. I think I hear the reader popping at me the important query, as to *how many* wives BRIGHAM has. Strange to say, nobody here seems to know, or if they do know, they are exceedingly discreet and wont tell, although in every other case a man seems rather proud to figure up the extent of his spiritual harem. BRIGHAM confesses to forty-eight children, of whom all but seven are living.

The presence of the Army here will make an opening for Missionary enterprise, which should not be lost sight of. The mass of people in this valley—and especially the young, never heard of any religious faith except Mormonism. Perhaps no other influence would be so powerful in breaking up the Mormon Theocracy than the establishment here of an Evangelical Church or several of them, in which pure religion and undefiled truths may be presented in bold contrast with the revolting doctrines preached and practiced among these spurious Saints. With the army here to defend the rights of the "Gentiles" to pulpits of their own, such enterprise could readily be established and sustained, provided our good friends in the East will divert to this worse than pagan-darkened spot a portion of the contributions which are now scattered to no more benighted islanders in distant seas. The next influence of importance to be exerted here is a Press which shall be free to comment upon and expose the false doctrine and iniquitous practices of Mormonism—to shed light upon the path of those who seek it, and consolidate the national sentiment of resistance to oppression and tyranny, whether civil or ecclesiastical, which finds birth in the breast of every thinking man when he once experiences the pressure of unjust power. Such a Press has already been ordered by Mr. GILBERT, of the firm of GILBERT & GERRISH, and will be out here within a few weeks, and established under the management of his son.

Your correspondent is living at the Globe Restaurant, already referred to, rejoicing in green peas and strawberries for dinner, and sleeping on the floor of the back porch at night, rolled up in a pair of Mackinaw blankets. Be assured, however, that a man just off the plains and exchanging his never-varying fried bacon for such a diet as above noted, considers himself quite above quarreling with a bed of the hardest plank. S.

Salt Lake City Deserted—The War not Ended.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, June 18, 1858.

You have doubtless heard of the entry of Governor CUMMING into the city, a month or so ago, unattended by any person other than his driver and Col. KANE. His visit to the city, and the upright and determined course which he pursued while in conference with the Mormon leaders, brought about the so-called peace. He gave them to understand that he, as Chief Executive of the Territory, would not interfere with their persons, property or religion, but enforce rigorously the laws of the United States and of the Territory. He spent some weeks in the city, and was kindly treated by the citizens. He also visited various tribes of Indians, who were supposed to have committed depredations in the neighborhood, and warned them of the consequences of such actions, and returned to Camp Scott, intending, as soon as the weather would admit of it, to return with his family.

The Peace Commissioners arrived here in the early part of last week, and were soon joined by the Governor, and in a few days thereafter by the Secretary of the Territory. A meeting was immediately called, and on the 10th and 11th insts. a conference was had between the Governor and Commissioners, and the heads of the Mormon Church. It lasted four hours each day: there was no small quantity of feeling displayed. It is reported in the streets that BRIGHAM became unusually eloquent on the occasion, but all soon subsided, and conditions were agreed upon by which the *tomahawk* was buried.

These conditions were about the same as had been agreed upon on the Governor's first visit, viz: The troops were to enter without opposition; civil officers to be permitted to perform the various duties of their offices without interruption, and an unconditional obedience to the laws of the land. On the other hand, all prior offences were to be forgotten, as per President's proclamation—by-gones to be by-gones.

This city, which six weeks ago contained not less than fifteen thousand inhabitants, now has but little over one hundred, they all having emigrated to a small town about fifty miles south, called Provo, where they live, some in tents, some in wagons, some in small houses, and some without any one of these comforts. And even to this day, notwithstanding the treaty of peace, they continue to leave the city which they have been for the last ten years attempting to build. The roofs of the public works, the floors of the houses, and all the board fencing, have been used in boarding up the doors and windows of the houses. All appear desolate—hardly a person can be seen, save about the Post-office, and about a small, but neat restaurant, which is the only place of accommodation in the city, and it only affording relief in the way of meals. Not a cent's worth can be bought here, nor can any work be procured from the manufacturing establishments. One baker shop embraces all the trade and commerce of the city.

The Governor and lady were fortunate enough to come across a person kind enough to permit them to occupy his house; but all others, officers and strangers, have to enjoy the luxury of sleeping in their carriages or on the ground.

The course of this people will doubtless seem strange to you, and it is really unaccountable. A people, the large majority of whom are poor and needy, to leave their comfortable houses and take up quarters in the open prairies, and this after a settlement of all difficulties had been adjusted, does seem strange.

The war may be at an end, but there is yet some shadow of doubt. I have asked many of the Mormons why it is they yet continue to remove their households and provisions at so great an expense, when all things are reported settled? But few will answer in plain terms, and those who do, say that they have not confidence in the fulfillment of what they consider the agreement. That they want to see the army enter and locate, before they change the plans previously adopted by them. The fact is this, if the army locates adjacent to this city, the Mormons will not return to it, and will, in all probability, destroy, by fire, the whole city, and this intention may account for their refusing to allow any one to occupy their houses.

As a general thing, the Mormons are kind and pleasant to most of the civil officers, but they entertain an everlasting hatred to certain ones of the number, and are utterly opposed to the army being located near them.

By dispatches received here yesterday from Gen. JOHNSTON, he notified the Government Commissioners and people of Utah, that he will leave Bear River (eighty miles from Salt Lake City) on the 17th inst., and expects to arrive in the city in five days, at which time all matters will be settled, and you will hear the news by next mail.

It may be a matter of some interest to know the parties (Gentiles) now in this city.

On the 8th inst., Governor POWELL, Major MCCULLOUGH, Governor CUMMING and Dr. FORNEY, Superintendent Indian Affairs. On 13th, Secretary HARTNETT. On 15th, Mr. CRAIG, Indian Agent, and Mr. JAMES, Interpreter. On the 17th, Mr. SIMONTON, of New-York *Times*; Mr. FILLMORE, of New-York *Herald*; Mr. BROWN, of New-York *Tribune*; Marshal DODSON, of Utah Territory, and Mr. J. B. LAVEILLE, of St. Louis.

LAND SPECULATIONS.—The Hon. A. W. RANDALL, the Governor of Wisconsin, has addressed a communication to his Honor, the Mayor of this City, stating that he knows nothing of the "American Homestead Land Company," which has been extensively advertised; and that his name was appended to the advertisements without his sanction or knowledge.

STRAWBERRIES.—It is computed that during the late season for this delicious berry, some 8,400,000 baskets of strawberries were sold by the producers in this City, which, at 3 cents a basket, make the cost $252,000. Yet the season was a week shorter than usual, and the amount sold scarcely over one-half what it often is.

The Catastrophe on the Erie Railroad.

LATEST PARTICULARS.

Condition of the Wounded--Disposition of the Dead.

Evidence Taken Before the Coroner.

VERDICT EXONERATING THE COMPANY.

Dissatisfaction of the People.

From our Special Reporters.

PORT JERVIS, Saturday, July 17, 1858.

The first hundred miles of country traversed by the Erie Railroad abounds in beautiful and varied scenery. The Summer fugitive, fresh from the heat and din and cares of the busy City, looks with revivifying pleasure on the shifting panorama of verdant slopes, shady dells, snug farm-houses and thriving villages, with their beautiful background of misty hills, which unfold themselves at every instant of his journey. Beyond Goshen, which is some 60 miles on the way, and for a considerable distance onward, the traveler will find himself skirting the base of some green hill or dashing along the brow of some steep declivity, in regular alternation. The descending slopes are sometimes wooded, leading to deep valleys teeming with luxuriant harvests. At one of these, within six miles of Port Jervis, a village of rare beauty, there occurred on Thursday night last, a calamity to which, unfortunately, we are too much accustomed, bringing sorrow to many a heart and dismay and desolation to many a household.

The details of the catastrophe have already been laid before the readers of the TIMES.

The express train that left New-York at 5 o'clock, running avowedly at a speed of not less than thirty miles an hour, either encountered a broken rail at this spot, or produced the fracture, and the last two cars were thrown off the track, and precipitated down the embankment. The hindermost car rolled over and over down the slope, for a distance of some forty feet; of the passengers in it, six were killed, and many injured. It was completely wrecked—reduced to a mass of bloody splinters, which a boy might carry off piecemeal. The next car seems to have been dragged off by the last, and thrown on its side, doing no more serious injury to the passengers than a few contusions. Every assistance was, of course, promptly rendered by the employes of the road, and the citizens of Port Jervis and its vicinity.

The following is a correct list of the killed and injured:

KILLED.

A boy four years of age, the son of a Mrs. BROWN of Tioga County. He was buried in Port Jervis yesterday, (Friday,) the Rev. Mr. SEWARD, the Presbyterian clergyman, officiating, and a large concourse of citizens being in attendance.

An infant child of R. P. TURNER, of No. 299 Ninth-avenue, New-York. The body still lies in the Fowler House, waiting the arrival of the father.

Mrs. ADAM RAY, (colored,) of Binghamton, N. Y. Her remains were removed last night by her husband (who was also on the cars at the time of the accident) to Newark for interment.

GEO. W. ROBERTSON, of New-York City. His body was taken to New-York by his father-in-law yesterday morning.

HARVEY WOOD, of Wellsburgh, Tioga County, Pa. The body was sent last night to his family.

A young man, supposed from papers found in his valise, to be a German named JOHN SCHULTZ, of Buffalo. The corpse still remains at the Fowler House.

INJURED.

The passengers seriously injured are:

JOHN E. WHITE, of No. 127 Bleecker-street, New-York; two ribs broken, and otherwise bruised.

JOHN H. BAYS, lawyer, No. 45 William-street New-York—cut on the face and badly hurt on the shoulder and thigh.

CHARLES BERRETT, Cleveland, Ohio—thigh broken.

These are all represented as doing well, and in a fair way of recovery.

Of those slightly hurt there are about thirty, a good many of whom have returned to their homes. Their names are as follows:

WILLIAM ROSE, No 283 Third-street, New-York.
JOHN WHELAN, Toronto, C. W.
D. N. SELLEY, Elmira, N. Y.
C. F. BEDELL, Newark, N. J.
CHARLES BABBITT, Cleveland, Ohio.
ADAM RAY, (colored,) Binghamton, N. Y.
WILLIAM NORTON, No. 62 William-street, New-York.
JOHN W. BEALS, Boston, Mass.
L. F. HOWELL, Meadville, Penn.
Mrs. R. P. TURNER and two children, No. 299 Ninth-avenue, New-York.
E. P. SMOOTS, Utica, Licking County, Ohio.
A. HOGUET, New-York City.
—— HAAS, New-York City.
Mrs. CLIFFORD A. BAKER and child, Buffalo,
J. S. HILL, Portland, Chautauque County, N. Y.
MICHAEL CONKLIN, Jacksonvills, Ill.
GEORGE SILVER, Woodstock, C. W.
IRA BUSH, Plattsburg, Steuben County, N. Y.
HENRY SMITH, residence unknown.
JOHN ARNETT, Elmira, N. Y.
Miss WENMAN, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. LEAVENS, four children and nurse, No. 62 Pacific-street, Brooklyn.
PHILO R. PADDOCK, Panama, Chautauque County, N. Y.
SARAH A. EASTMAN, Villanova, Chautauque County, N. Y.
C. C. MURRAY, Narrowsburg, N. Y.
VELONA BARRY, Mayville, Chautauque County, N. Y.
S. JOHANNA CHRISTY, Ohio.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. LEBIUS HARDING, the Coroner, impanneled the following gentlemen as a jury to inquire into the nature of the accident:

Dr. John Conklin,
Samuel K. Mills,
Henry Newne,
J. J. Van Deren,
A. H. Peck,
Joseph Gibson,
Olive E. Wheat,
Philip Lee,
Benjamin V. Baird,
F. W. Lockwood,
Cornwell B. Travis,
Francis Marvine.

The examinations were conducted mainly by the Coroner and Dr. CONKLIN.

INQUESTS.

Phineas H. Thompson, sworn and examined—I am conductor of the New-York and Erie Railroad; was conductor of the Express train last evening between Otisville and this place, (Port Jervis;) we ran over a broken rail, and two cars were thrown from the track; it happened about a quarter of a mile east of the Shin-Hollow switch; the two rear cars went off; it was at 8:55 or 56 P. M.; I should think the perpendicular height of the slope embankment was as much as 25 feet; the cars rolled as much as 60 to 75 feet from the track; my train was about nine minutes behind time; we were traveling somewhere about 30 miles an hour; the first indication of an accident was feeling a jerk; at the same time I heard a signal to brake; I put on the brake of the baggage-car; I thought the forward truck of the baggage car was off the track; about half-a-minute afterwards I felt a hard jerk, and the train went smoothly till she stopped; after the train stopped, I went back about a quarter of a mile, and found two cars down the bank; I made an examination as I went, and found two cars missing from the train; I went about half way; gave my lamp to a brakeman to signal any approaching train; returned to my train, and backed it about half way to the wreck; found the two cars down the bank; the passengers were making much noise and confusion; the first car I saw had none killed in it, but many hurt; that car lay on its side, the seats being all broken out and smashed; the car was badly broken; this was next to the after car; found no dead in this car, but many wounded; do not know how many, or who, excepting a Mrs. White; the after car, which I went into afterward, lay bottom uppermost, and badly broken; there I saw two men lying dead, and afterwards saw four in that car killed; they were carried up to the track where I saw the four; the bodies of those lying in the Station-house are the same I there saw; do not know their names; I got the dead bodies together; four was all I saw, and brought them to Port Jarvis; the bodies of the three men now at the Station-house are all I saw at the wreck, and I wish to correct the statement that I saw four at the wreck; the fourth I saw after we arrived at Port Jervis; a broken rail was the cause of the accident; I judge so from the fact that I went back to make examination, and found a rail broken; about two feet of it was broken out; the rail was broken on the west side of the track outside; there is a double track along there; our table calls for a speed of thirty miles there, at which speed about we were running; if anything, we had lost a half or a whole minute from Otisville: we were not running to make up lost time; we left Otisville eight minutes late; we have twenty-five minutes to run 12¾ miles from Otisville to Port Jervis; we have twelve minutes to Shin Hollow, and thirteen minutes from Shin Hollow to Port Jervis.

To a Juror—I think the rear car went down sideways, that is, parallel with the track; the other had swung some.

To the Coroner (in continuation)—The after car I think had run off the track about fifty feet; I think the rear car went off first, and run along the track as much as fifty feet, and pulled the second car off when it left the bank; the cars lay nearly one hundred feet apart when I found them; I do not think there was any disconnection of train previous to the accident; the road was in good order at that point; I examined the rail; it was a new fracture, and the iron looked strong and good; I do not think the second car turned over, but the rear one might have turned over twice: we lost six minutes of our time at Middletown and two at Otisville; we had a warm journal at Otisville, and stopped at Otisville to fix it; I have been a conductor on this road ten years last January; we had seven cars in the train, five passenger and two baggage-cars; I have seen similar broken rails to this; we left Otisville at 8:43; the accident happened at 8:56, about six miles from Otisville.

James Ladd deposed—I reside at Eighty-third-street and Tenth-avenue, New-York; I was in the train last evening; I was in the after car; the accident happened about twenty minutes before our arrival at this place; we came on slowly after the accident; I identify one of the bodies lying at the station house, who was killed, as George W. T. Robertson, who resided with me, and is my son-in-law; it is numbered "one;" we were in conversation a moment prior to the accident; I do not recollect the incidents of it; I cannot tell how I got out of the car; as soon as I recovered, which was about in a quarter of an hour, I saw the body brought up the hill to the track, and then recognized it; Mr. Bayes who is now lying injured at the Fowler House, is an acquaintance; I had no apprehension of any accident prior to its occurrence; a remark was made just previous the accident, that we were making "good time or speed," which was not the case before that; it was thought that we were going slowly some time before; I saw two or three other persons who appeared dead, many others wounded and dying; I do not recognize any other of the bodies.

John McAllister deposed as follows—I was on board the night express-train last night; I was in the second passenger-car from the front; I got in the train at Jersey City, and came from there in it; nothing of importance happened to the train up to Middletown, at which place we were detained by a hot journal; I think we were stopped there from five to ten minutes: we stopped at Otisville a minute or two; from there to the top of the mountain we came along at the usual rate; we stopped somewhere about Shin Hollow; I thought we had reached Port Jervis: I was partly asleep; I got up and went to the after door; inquired and found we had not got to Port Jervis; then found that a part of the train was gone; cannot tell who informed me of that; the train had then stopped; I then got out and went to the rear of the train; the engineer overtook me with a torch, which the conductor took and said he would stand on the after bumper, and back up slow to see to the missing cars; the train backed up slowly, three-quarters of a mile, stopping two or three times; when the train stopped, I heard some one say the cars were down the banks; I jumped off and went afoot; when I came in sight, the after-car was down to the foot of the bank; the second one was, I should think, fifty feet from it, both lying on their sides: the second car, I think, had gone down the bank obliquely, the after part swinging out from the track; I do not think that car had turned over; the second car lay nearly parallel with the track at the foot of the hill; by its appearance, I think that had turned over; the bottom of the car was towards the track; I made no examination of the track, but went immediately to help *the dead* and wounded; I saw several dead; I have not seen the bodies this morning; I saw them last night; I do not think I can give a correct opinion as to the speed, being partly asleep: I thought we were coming down the mountain at a good speed, but I have come down faster; I did not perceive that we were going at an unusual speed; when the signal was given, my first impression was that something was on the track; at the second signal, I thought we had arrived at Port Jervis; I am accustomed to riding on railroads; I thought we were running down the mountain at a good speed, but I have been faster and slower; I am in the employ of the Company; I did not know that we were behind time at Middletown or Otisville.

By a Juror—I did not notice anything unusual in slow or fast time before our arrival at the top of the mountain, three-quarters of a mile west of Otisville; in backing the train, after the accident, they went slow, and were stopped some little distance from the wreck; there was a light of some kind on the after car, but none on the second car; it seemed like a good time before a light came; I saw nothing like a stone or other obstruction on the track; after the accident happened, the train stopped just west of the spot where the accident occurred.

Philip P. Smootz, deposed as follows: I was in the train that met with the accident last evening; the train met with the accident just east of this place; I had friends on the same train; when I am at home I reside at Utica, Licking County, Ohio; Mrs. Eliza Turner and her three children were in my charge; they reside at No. 299 Ninth avenue, New-York; the youngest child was killed; I have seen the body lying at the Fowler House; at the time of the accident I was awake; we were going fast; once or twice I was startled at the speed, and once involuntarily started to my feet, but did not rise; after that the train ran steadily, until I felt the jar, and then a succession of jars, and then the car went over; next I found myself at the bottom of the embankment, under the car; I cannot judge of the speed; I have no idea which car left the track first; I thought they were running at a high speed, but heard no remark of that kind; I think when I went into the car I saw a little boy lying by the side of the child of Mrs. Turner, apparently dead; saw others apparently dead, but do not recognize any of those lying at the Fowler House, or Station-house, as those I saw, excepting the child.

By a Juror—I was startled to my feet by the waving motion of the car, occasioned by the speed; this speed lasted several minutes; the first indication of something wrong was a very severe jolt or jerk; then came several in succession, and then the car went over; I cannot say whether the car went over more than once or not; we were sitting near the centre of the car; occupying the two seats, and being face to face; I had one child in my lap; Mrs. Turner had the child in her lap, and the little boy was asleep beside me.

Adam Ray testified to this effect: I reside in Binghamton, N. Y.; was on the express train last evening; an accident occurred to that train near here; my wife died in the cars after the accident; her body now lies at the Fowler House; I saw a man and an infant also dead; I saw them alive in the cars before the accident; my wife's name was Sarah M. Ray, aged 32 or 33; she died in consequence of injuries received in the after car of the train; I experienced a sudden jar a moment or two previous to the car going over; I thought we were running at a dangerous speed and made that remark to my wife; I think that Railroad men would call the speed at which we were running at from twenty-eight to thirty-four miles per hour; I am somewhat acquainted with speed on railways; the jar was the first intimation of the accident; the speed, after leaving Otisville, was much faster than previous; I remarked to my wife that I thought it was down grade; I went down this road on Sunday last and think we then ran faster than last night; by this I mean the whole trip through.

Avery Cooke, M. D., was sworn and deposed as follows—I reside at Otisville and am a practicing physician; I was at Shin-Hollow last evening, soon after this occurrence; was not on the train; on my arrival at the locality I found two cars off the track and down the embankment; I saw three persons dead soon after I got there; they had been taken from the wreck; I proceeded to assist what I could; I also examined the broken rail with Mr. Thompson; his testimony corresponds with my examination; I could see nothing other than the broken rail to cause such an accident; the bodies lying in this village are the same I saw at the place of accident; the cause of George W. T. Robertson's death was fracture of the *os frontis* or forehead, probably by contact from some hard subsiance; I have also examined the body of an unknown person, supposed to be Schultz, and labelled No. 2; the cause of his death was injuries upon the head, face, right groin, and important injury of the stomach; I have also examined Harvey Wood, of Willsborough, Pa.; the cause of his death was injuries about the head, the region of the bladder and right hip; I also examined the bodies lying at the Fowler House. As to Margaret Jane Turner, a child aged about nine months, the injuries upon the head and on the left temporal bone would cause her death; the death of Sarah Ann Ray, a colored woman, was caused by injuries about the stomach and abdomina, regions; a small boy, supposed to be named Brown, about four years of age, had his skull badly fractured.

By a Juror—I have attended several who are seriously injured; I had been in this village yesterday, and was on my return to Otisville, upon the stock Express train; I left here about nine o'clock P. M.; I think I should have passed the Express train in Shin-Hollow; should judge that I examined the broken rail an hour or three-quarters of an hour after my arrival at the place; all the bodies lying here came to their deaths from effects of injuries sustained upon the train last evening; the rail broken had the end which is towards Shin Hollow broken off; I did not examine the texture of the iron; I think the chair of the rail was off; the one broken was the outer rail of the outer track; there was an engine standing directly over the broken rail when I saw it, which had arrived from the East, following the Express train; the ground is not very steep opposite the place of the accident, and in the inside of the track; I think there is an embankment on both sides of the track.

Charles M. Lawrence was examined, and gave the subjoined evidence: I reside in this village, and am a practicing physician; I was at Shin Hollow last evening after the accident; saw several persons dead and wounded; did not know them; saw two or three men, two children and one woman dead; saw a part of the bodies placed on the cars, and recognized them; since I arrived in this village I have examined the three at the Fowler House; they are the same I saw at the place of the accident; Margaret Jane Turner has a very severe scalp-wound; I discovered no fracture; I deem that concussion of the brain caused their death, in consequence of injuries at the accident; Sarah Ann Ray, I deem, came to her death from a blow upon the stomach and bowels; the death of a small boy, supposed to be named Brown, was caused by a very extensive fracture of the skull; I did not examine the track at the place of the accident; I turned my attention to the care of the injured; I have attended several who were injured; all those lying at the Fowler House died in consequence of injuries received last night on the train.

By a Juror—The after car, I thought, had turned completely over, and was lying bottom up; the other was upon its side.

Charles Hardenburgh sworn and examined—I am a practicing physician, resident in this village; I was here when the bodies were taken from the train; I have examined the bodies of Sarah Ann Ray and a small boy; the woman, I deem, had received some injury about the stomach and bowels, which caused her death; the child was injured on the head to cause its death.

Here, on motion of one of the jurors, the Coroner and the jurors proceeded to the place where the disaster occurred, and, after viewing the spot, returned, whereupon the examination of witnesses was resumed.

E. G. D. Prime testified as follows: I reside in New-York City; was on the train last evening to which the accident happened; as we were descending the mountain, and about five minutes before the disaster occurred, I became conscious that we were going at a fearful rate; I started once or twice with apprehension that some accident might occur; then felt a jerk or jar like something upon the rail, and was sure that we had met with an obstacle; I was in the fourth car from the rear; after feeling this I was apprehensive for my friends in the after part of the train: as soon as the speed was slackened I looked from the window and found two or three after cars missing: there were three distinct signals with the whistle; the cars then ran back, and as they stopped near the place of accident I hurried on; when I reached the place I saw the two cars demolished; I called out the names of some friends on board; found Professor PEET and his wife injured; I then commenced search for the rest of his company; I assisted from that time in carrying off the wounded; I did not see any of the dead to examine them; I came down with two said to be dead; I think I may say that I have an idea of speed and time of railroads, and from my knowledge can speak with confidence that in my opinion we were going at the time of the accident at least at 40 miles per hour; the only jar or jolt I experienced was the first and only one spoken of; there was no demonstration of fear prior to the accident; I recollect starting in my seat once or twice at the speed at which we were going; my judgment as to the speed should be modified by the fact that I may have misjudged the rate in consequence of the grade being steep and descending; I had observed at one place below Turner's that we were going at a great rate, but between Chester and Goshen the rate was greater, either of which was exceeded after leaving Otisville.

By a Juror—I did not take observation as to the place at which the train came to a stop after the accident; after the jar or concussion, the whistle gave signal in a short time; there was an interval, but a short one; I think we ran a mile or a mile and a half from the place of the accident, before stopping; I saw no one who was upon the train out of the place of his duty; I have traveled on other roads when the speed was as great as at this time; I am in the habit of estimating speed when on the road and going fast, without any special effort in my mind; I saw no want of sympathy or care to those injured by the employes of the Railroad; on the contrary, they were active in assisting the injured; after the jar or concussion, I saw several persons in front of the car endeavor to pull the bell-rope; the jar produced a great alarm among the passengers; I sat on the right side of the car and thought the obstruction to be on that side.

Edward W. Gill, being sworn, testified as follows: I reside in Ohio; I was in the after car of the train, and in the after part of the car; I observed the car was off the track, and ran some distance before it turned over; I was lying down at the time; I got up, and called out that the car was off; I heard no remark among the passengers that the speed was unusual, but I thought we were going fast; I do not know the cause of the accident, except from hearsay; I do not think the train was running faster than previously; I felt the jar or concussion; do not think the car had a chance to run more than one hundred yards before turning; I cannot say whether the car turned over more than once.

Isaac Lewis Peet deposed as follows—My residence is at the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb in New-York, (Fanwood;) I was upon the train last night; the accident occurred near this village; I was in the after car; there were eight persons in my charge; I experienced a jar, and then perceived that the car was falling, as if down an embankment; I found myself at the bottom of the bank; I was sitting upon the left side of the car; I judged at the moment that the obstruction was apparently upon the outer side of the track; I took no steps to ascertain the cause of the disaster except ordinary inquiry; it seemed to me that the speed of the train was fearful, much more rapid than previously; I am not a competent judge of railway speed, but, judging as I do, the rate was as much as forty miles per hour; I observed nothing unusual in the running of the train from Jersey City to Otisville; one of the mutes under my charge was severely cut about the head, but is not in danger; they all, excepting one, were more or less injured.

William Maxon testified thus: I was the engineer upon the express train last night; I left Jersey City on time, and ran through as near as I could on it; I failed in time at Middletown; I was detained by a hot wheel; we were detained some five minutes; on leaving Otisville we were some 8 or 9 minutes late; we were detained by examining the wheel; after leaving there and coming down the mountain till half or a quarter of a mile above Shin-Hollow Station, I felt an obstruction as though I had struck a tie; I whistled signal to brake, and then felt another jerk, strong enough to jerk us down upon the engine; I stopped, got down from the engine, then looked at my watch and found it three minutes to nine o'clock; we had left Otisville eight or nine minutes after the time, which is 8:35; it is about six miles from Otisville to the place of the accident; after looking at my engine I found two cars missing from the train; I backed up till signaled by Mr. Thompson to stop; I found the two cars down the bank; I first felt the jar, then gave signal; after that the rope parted, but I had discovered something wrong before the rope parted; we ran from quarter to half a mile after first discovering that something was wrong; at the time of the accident I was not exceeding thirty miles per hour; I have been an engineer on that train in the neighborhood of twenty months; I do not know upon which car the brakemen were; their names are Rittner, Dunn, and Norris; after backing down to the wrecked cars we went at once to work in getting out the passengers; I did not see them taken out; I saw the broken rail, that is, I did not see the pieces, but saw the vacancy where a piece of the rail was out; there was an engine standing in the breach of it; P. H. Thompson was our conductor.

By a Juror—The third car from the engine had the hot wheel; it was in the forward truck; we were running on a straight track; we had just left the curve; I had not been requested by the conductor to make up any lost time; I had made up some of it but had made it all on the other side of the mountain; I brought the train to a stand just about at the water-tank in Shin-Hollow; I gave three signals to brake; I gave the first at the instant I felt the jerk; then another when I felt the second jerk; and the last while pretty well slacked, I stopped the train as soon as possible; I could not have done it sooner; I thought my engine had broken down; I have never known a rail to be broken along there; I have run over broken rails below, but never knew of one on the mountain; the general condition of the track between here and Otisville is good; I judge of the speed at thirty miles an hour by my habit of running and from the motion of the train; three brakemen I consider a full complement for that train; it is all we ever had; the after brakeman is named Rittner; he is badly bruised; I thought the shock I got resulted from something broken on my engine; I had signaled before the bell-rope broke; I did not see the condition of the rail after we passed; I do not think my engine broke the rail; I think the train that passed down ahead of us cracked it off; that was a freight train, arriving here at 6 or 6¼; I think it is No. 1 of Piermont; I do not know what its time is at Shin-Hollow; we are allowed 25 minutes to come from Otisville, and 28 minutes to go up to Otisville; when the accident happened, I was going faster than from Otisville to the top of the mountain, but about the same rate as the rest of the way from the top of the mountain down to Shin-Hollow; my opinion is, that 25 minutes between Otisville and Port Jervis is a safe time to travel the distance in, and that 30 miles an hour down that mountain is safe, and safer than many other portions on the road; the train last night was not run any faster than usual; we are generally up to time at Otisville; a rail has more pressure upon it and is more liable to break under a high speed than under a lower one; the engine was reversed, and the train was stopped and held to the engine by the brakemen; I do not know that it is the duty of any person in the employ of the Railroad Company to watch the track between trains; I set my watch and compared it with the conductor's; it varied from his half-a-minute, which I allowed in my calculations; it is unusual for rails to break at this season; frosty weather usually is the worst.

Julius F. Parkess was sworn and examined. He deposes thus: I reside in Port Jervis; I am an engineer, I was on my engine last evening, following the express train from Otisville; I left Otisville at thirty-four minutes behind their time of leaving; in passing down the mountain I discovered the wreck of the cars; the flag-man of the express train stopped me, and found the rail broken just as I got to the wreck: the whole of the rail was displaced; I found no person at the breach of the rail; I cannot say how many pieces there were of the rail; I saw one piece about two feet long; my engine I stopped right in the hole made by the breach; I examined the fracture of the rail; it appeared to be a fresh break; I cannot say whether Conductor Thompson had been at the broken rail; I saw him at work at the wrecked cars; he gave me orders to go down and get help, doctors, &c.; I came to Port Jervis with the express engine; I procured physicians and other assistants and returned to the wreck; I saw the bodies of three men dead at the wreck; I have seen the same bodies lying here at the station house; my regular train on this division is the night express; we are usually on time at Otisville; our usual rate from Otisville to this place is thirty miles the hour at this season of the year, and, in the present condition of the road, the time allowed (twenty-five minutes) between here and Otisville is enough to travel it safely; from all my knowledge of the facts, I think the train last night was stopped as soon as possible; from my knowledge of all the facts of this case, I believe that no blame can attach to any person upon that train, to indicate carelessness or neglect; I do not think the number of men attached to that train to have been too few.

James De Witt being duly sworn, said: I reside in New-York; I was on the express train last night, as train-baggage man; I saw the circumstance of this disaster; I was in the baggage-car at the time; the first indication was a sudden start or jar of the car; it was not severe, but unusual; immediately after I felt a more severe one, like the pulling apart of the train or their closing together again; I heard the signal to break just at the moment of the first jar; I then heard two or three signals afterwards; I should think we stopped a quarter of a mile or more from where the cars went off; after the train was stopped I jumped off and ran back as fast as I could, and found the two cars off the track and down the embankment; I did not go up the road to learn the cause of the accident; I saw in all 4 dead bodies; 3 men and 1 child; I am constantly in the train; at no time after leaving Middletown did we run to exceed 25 or 30 miles an hour; I thought a ing the usual time; I was aware that we had lost time at Middletown in consequence of a hot journal; I heard no instructions from the conductor to the engineer to make up any lost time after leaving Middleton; we usually make up lost time, if possible; I have been on the road eight years next September.

By a Juror—I do not think we made time from Otisville to the place of the accident; I have a good opportunity to form a judgment of the matter; my attention to the speed is usual upon all occasions; we do not often arrive at this place ahead of time, but generally upon time; I do not know the time we left Otisville, nor did I see the engineer and conductor compare watches; I remained at the wreck and came to Port Jervis in the train; I applied the brake to the baggage-car; I think that with that train three brakemen are sufficient; one man can brake two cars.

Here the investigation was adjourned until 8 o'clock this (Saturday) morning.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Jury met on Saturday at 9 o'clock. The first proceeding was the opening of the trunk of the unknown man, whose body was lying in the dépôt. The examination of the contents proved that the name was John Schultz, a journeyman tinsmith, who had recently been employed by Messrs. Aimess, Jersey City, and whose friends resided in Buffalo. The Coroner ordered his remains to be interred.

The proceedings of the inquest were then continued. The first witness examined was

Hugh Riddle, who deposed: I am Superintendent on the eastern division of the New-York and Erie Railroad; an accident occurred on that road between here and Otisville on the evening of the 15th; several persons were brought in dead and wounded; I did not know any of them; a body is now lying at the Dépôt; I do not know whose it is; the only thing we could judge from was the names found in books and papers in his trunk; I suppose his name to be John Schultz, of Buffalo; the trunk produced is the one claimed by the check found in his pocket; a passage-ticket was found on him; it is a ticket good for one passage from New-York to Buffalo; one dollar and four cents was found in his porte-monnaie; there was no watch found on him; a letter, written to his parents in German, dated Jersey City, June 23, was found in his trunk; he complained of being out of work, and asked for money to return home to Buffalo; the accident took place about six miles west of Otisville; the road is straight at that place; the height of the embankment is about forty feet; the general condition of the road is good; there is a track-man who has specific charge of that part of the road; his duty is to go over the track, examine it, and give direction about repairs to his assistant; a man is detailed who walks over the road perhaps three miles a day; a train had passed over the road three hours before the train to which the accident occurred; the track had been examined in the interval; the running time between Otisville and Port Jervis is twenty-five minutes; the distance is twelve miles and a half; the train was a few minutes behind time when the accident happened; I made inquiries as to the cause of the accident of the engineer and conductor; the two last cars of the train were thrown off by a broken rail; I found in the morning the pieces of a displaced broken rail; there was some appearances of a flaw, but the pieces presented the appearance of new breaks; I should say the iron was brittle; there were seven pieces; six persons were killed and about thirty wounded.

James Collins deposed as follows: I am in the employ of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, as foreman on the track; I have charge of that portion of the track on which this accident occurred; I went over that part of the road about twenty minutes past 6 in the evening, after the freight-train passed over it; I did not see anything wrong in the rails; they were not broken or displaced; my business is, particularly, to examine the track after a train passes; I found nothing on this occasion to awaken any suspicion that anything was wrong; the rail was in good order; I was on the spot about an hour after the accident; I found a rail broken on the west side; it was broken in six or seven pieces; I examined the pieces; they were all new fractures; I replaced them with a new rail; the track is examined at least twice each day; sometimes three or four times.

This being the whole of the testimony which the Coroner saw fit to elicit, the Jury retired, and were absent two hours, at the expiration of which they produced the following verdict, exculpating the Company:

State of New-York, County of Orange, ss.—An inquisition indented and taken for the people of the State of New-York, at the Delaware House, Port Jervis, in said county of Orange, on the 16th and 17th days of July, A. D. 1858, before me, LIBBEUS L. HARDING, one of the Coroners in and for said county, upon the view of the bodies of George W. J. Robinson, of the body of an unknown man, supposed to be that of one John Schultz; of Harvey Wood, of Margaret Jane Turner, an infant; of Sarah Ann Ray, a colored woman; and of a small boy named —— Brown, then and there lying dead, upon the oaths of John Conkling, Cornwall B. Travis, Philip Lee, John J. Van Dusen, Samuel H. Mills, Augustus H. Peck, Joseph Gibson, Francis W. Lockwood, Henry Moony, Benjamin V. Band, Oliver E. Wheat and Francis Marvin, good and lawful men of the said county, who, being duly sworn to inquire on the part of the people of the State of New-York, into all the circumstances attending the death of the aforesaid George W. J. Robinson, the unknown, supposed to be John Schultz, Harvey Wood, Margaret Jane Turner, Sarah Ann Ray, and of a small boy, named —— Brown, and by whom the same was produced, and in what manner, and when and where the aforesaid persons came to their death, do say, upon their oaths, as aforesaid, that by injuries received in the after car of the night express, the train of the New-York and Erie Railroad, which ran off the track and was precipitated down a high embankment on the evening of 15th July, inst., at about the hour of 8:53, six miles east of the village of Port Jervis, the said George W. T. Robinson, the said unknown, supposed to be John Schultz, Harvey Wood, Margaret Jane Turner, Sarah Ann Ray, and —— Brown, in the manner and by the means aforesaid, casually, accidentally, and by misfortune, came to their death, and not otherwise.

And, further, from all the testimony before us, and a personal inspection of the ground, it is our belief that the cars were thrown from the track in consequence of a broken rail, against which ordinary care and foresight on the part of those in charge of the train could not guard. In witness whereof, as well the Coroner aforesaid, as the Jurors, have to this inquisition set their hands and seals, on this the 17th July, 1858.

Considerable excitement prevailed when the verdict was announced—the popular sentiment being against the Company. The officers of the Company were humble before the verdict, and were very insolent immediately after its annunciation.

At the Delaware House, Professor PEET, with his wife and child, and the mutes under his charge, were doing well. Mr. JOHN E. WHITE, of No. 127 Bleecker-street, was in a bad condition, but improving. Mr. EMIL HAAS was doing well, with his friends around him. Mr. BAYS, the lawyer, badly injured, was able to leave his bed. The wounded were well cared for by the people of Port Jervis.

Another Duel Fought—Two St. Louis Antagonists.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

This city was filled, yesterday, with much inquiry and speculation, regarding a duel reported to have taken place in Illinois, on Tuesday, between two of our well-known citizens—JOHN C. MOORE, Esq., and Mr. L. BOUVIER. In order to prevent any exaggeration or misrepresentation of the matter, we present this morning the following particulars, which we believe, and are fully authorized to think, are correct.

In consequence of a difficulty occurring between the parties, on Monday night last, a peremptory challenge was sent by JOHN C. MOORE to L. BOUVIER, which was immediately accepted. The correspondence was exceedingly brief and pointed. Arrangements were quietly and quickly made, and the parties, by noon of the day following the night on which the insult was given, were on their way to the retired spot which had been understood and agreed upon. Mr BOUVIER designated as his choice of weapons duelling pistols; distance twelve paces; Mr. MENARD acting for Mr. BOUVIER, and Mr. C. L. RICHARDS for Mr. MOORE. On arriving at the ground, the distance being measured, articles read, and the principles placed in their positions, the word was given by Mr. MENARD, who had won both the giving of the word and the choice of position, and a fire was had without effect. At this, the principals still retaining their positions, the second of Mr. MOORE was proceeding to reload, when he was accosted by the second of the opposing party, and interrogated as to his intended action. The answer was, "Preparing for another fire." To which Mr. MENARD replied, "We decline giving you another fire." Mr. RICHARDS responded, "We must either have another fire or an apology." The same demand for another fire was repeated twice by Mr RICHARDS, and the same declination made by Mr. MENARD, who gave as his reason for the refusal to comply with Mr. RICHARDS' demand, that the parties having exchanged shots, and a second fire not being stipulated in the articles of agreement, he thought the demand for satisfaction by Mr. MOORE had been complied with, and on the score of conscience declined for his principal any further proceeding in the matter. Mr. BOUVIER and party then left the ground, Mr. MOORE and party remaining on the spot. Both parties, we are informed, behaved with great coolness and courage. The shot of one of the parties cut the coat of his opponent across the breast.

Adventures of an Aeronaut.

Mr. PAULLIN, who ascended in a balloon from Palace Garden, in this City, on Friday afternoon, alighted near West Bloomfield, N.J. The Newark *Mercury* has an account of his adventures:

"After passing as far south as Elizabethtown or thereabouts, the balloon was taken up by another current, and drifted slowly northward, sailing directly over the Hill, in a line parallel with High-street. At times it was very near the earth, and seemed about to land. As it sailed along, backed by the crimson and gold of the western sky, the sight was beautiful in the extreme. In passing over the western part of our city the balloon nearly touched the roof of Mr. ROBERT DOD'S house, upon which a number of ladies were gathered watching its progress. As the balloon rested over this point the party could readily converse with the aeronaut, who concluded, however, that even the attractions there gathered should not detain him from the further prosecution of his voyage. The balloon descended near Roseville within twenty feet of the ground, and then again ascended and sailed off in the direction of Bloomfield. About 10 o'clock the aeronaut descended near West Bloomfield, and was brought with his balloon to this City by J. W. CUMMINGS, in time for his return to New-York in the last train."

FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRIA.

The Hamburg steamship *Austria*, Capt. HEYDTMANN, from Hamburg 1st and Southampton 4th inst., arrived at 4 o'clock on Saturday morning. She brings 361 passengers.

The *Austria* encountered heavy westerly gales and fog the entire passage.

She saw nothing of the Atlantic Telegraph fleet.

As the *Canada* left Liverpool on Saturday noon, the 3d inst., and the *Austria* touched at Cowes on Sunday morning, the 4th inst, we are without news of especial importance.

By the *Austria* we have London papers of Saturday, July 3, the principal contents of which were telegraphed from London previous to the *Canada's* sailing, as reported elsewhere in Saturday's paper.

The defeat by a majority of 151, in the House of Lords, of the bill for abolishing church rates, has already been mentioned. The principal arguments urged against the bill appear to have been that church rates were a charge on property, and their payment was, therefore, no hardship to dissenters, who purchased property subject to that drawback and secondly, that in this compulsory mode of repairing churches the poor had their only security for the permanence of those edifices. Even the peers and bishops who opposed the bill admitted that some change was necessary, and that their opposition was grounded on the fact that the bill provided any substitute for the rate.

The Derby Ministry seem to be carrying their India bill through the House of Commons by a very decided majority in their favor on every proposed amendment.

The condition of the river Thames still provokes severe animadversion, with occasional satire and ridicule.

By the explosion of a boiler at the Atlas Iron Works, Manchester, six or seven persons were killed, their remains being so scattered that the fragments had to be gathered up in sacks for removal.

Official Red-Tapeism.

In an article on the red-tapeism of the Admiralty Board, the London *Times* has the following statement and censures:

"A return to an order of the House of Commons has just reached us, which gives us the cost of refitting and recommissioning in 1858 the following ships, which were paid off in 1857. In this estimate is included the value of the stores returned as no longer serviceable when the ships were paid off, and, also, of those which were supplied in their place:

Name.	Expense of refitting on recommission in 1858.
Duke of Wellington	£17,650
Arrogant	19,913
Cressy	7,313
Nile	13,772
Euryalus	10,828
Exmouth	11,912

That is to say, in the aggregate, this series of operations has cost the country no less a sum than £81,388—and all to what end? It can scarcely be said, that because the time of service had expired, therefore it was impossible to keep the crews together. Sailors, when they are well treated, are glad enough to remain in a ship which has become to them a home, and with messmates to whom they have been long accustomed. Beyond doubt, Jack will take a run a-shore, in order to convince himself by personal experience of the exceeding discomfort of absolute liberty; but a very few days, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, will see the end of his run. In the case of a comfortable ship, well commanded—that is to say, where steady, not worrying discipline, is enforced—the great bulk of the men would be willing to engage themselves again before going down her side, upon no harder condition than that of leave for a few weeks' run on shore.

Regular men-of-war's men will come back as it is; but, then, under the present system, a good ship's crew gets scattered about among half-a-dozen ships, in place of being kept together, which is the desirable point. We are well aware that the Red-tapists, or, let us say, the Blue-tapists, of the Admiralty, will be ready to point to endless regulations of their own devising, which would render such a measure as keeping our trained crews together next to impracticable; but they should consider that the regulations are for the benefit of the service, not the service for the benefit of the regulations. It is certain that the thing could be done, if the gentlemen at headquarters would but set to work about it. Even if the captain must be changed in order to give other captains a chance of employment, it does not follow that the ship's company should be broken up. Surely any officer who succeeded to the command of any one of the ships which we have named, would have been too glad to find a well-trained crew ready to his hand.

English Dead-Letter Office.

The following report from the English dead-lette office is interesting:

"The total number of letters sent to the "Returned Letter Office" in 1857, (as "dead letters,") amounted in England to 2,024,057; in Scotland to 183,132; and in Ireland to 199,651. Of these there were returned to the writers 1,460,792 in England, 145,512 in Scotland, and 123,904 in Ireland. In England 102,234 letters were reissued to corrected addresses, 196,779 were returned unopened to foreign countries and the colonies, and 264,251 were destroyed 12,239 letters were destroyed in Scotland, and 66,351 in Ireland. The number of dead letters containing money and valuables, was (for the United Kingdom) 30,669, and the amount of property was £419,939. Almost all this property was, however, ultimately returned to the writers of the letters. 3,320 letters in England to the amount of £16,202, with the exception of 141 refused letters, containing duplicate bills of exchange for £7,936 3s. 1d., which have been destroyed as of no value, are still in the Returned Letter Branch awaiting application, (there being no means of discovering the writers,) where they will remain for two clear years, when the letters will be destroyed, with the bills and other securities which may have become valueless through lapse of time.

The jewelry and other articles of permanent value will be sold by auction, and the sum realized, as well as the cash and bank-notes found in such letters, will be carried to the account of the Life Insurance Fund. There are 793 letters, containing cash and bank-notes to the value of £250 4s. 6d, but many of them will probably yet be applied for and delivered. The sum of £527 6s. 5d. was carried to the account of the Life Insurance Fund during the year as the proceeds of lost property; but this sum does not represent the amount properly appertaining to the year, for, owing to an alteration in the arrangements for the disposal of returned letters, the proceeds of two years' letters were carried to account in 1857.

The Markets.

LONDON, Saturday Eve, July 3.

The English Funds opened this morning at a further decline of ⅛, but experienced a slight recovery before the close of business. The first transactions in Consols were at 95⅛@¼, and about the middle of the day, owing to a rather large purchase for the next account, they went to 95¼@⅜. The final price was exactly 95¼. For the 5th of August the last operations were at 95⅜@½. Bank Stock left off at 220½@222; Reduced and New Three ₩ Cents., 95⅛@⅛; India Debentures, 99⅛@¼; India Bonds, 15s. @19s.; and Exchequer Bills, (March,) 30s@34s.; (June) 16s.@20s. premium.

In the Stock Exchange there was an increased supply of money to-day for loans on Government securities at from 2@2½ ₩ cent. In the discount market and at the Bank, in consequence of the bills of the 3d and 4th falling due to-morrow, there was a very active demand at full rates.

In Foreign Stocks the chief feature is a further advance in Peruvian.

The final quotations of the French Three per Cents on the Paris Bourse this evening were 68f. 5c. for money, and 68f. 15c. for the end of the month, showing in the latter case a decline of ⅛.

In the foreign Exchanges, this afternoon, there was a slight decline in the rate on Hamburg; other places were about the same as at last post.

The *Tamar* has arrived with the Brazilian mail and £50,862, all gold, except £991, and the *Orinoco*, from West Indies, with £164,000, of which £124,000 is gold and £40,000 silver. The Continental demand will probably be met for the moment with those supplies, no bullion having been withdrawn from the Bank to-day.

The precise amount of specie to be dispatched to the East by the steamer of the 4th, is £97,806, of which £53,430 is for India, and £44,376 for China. In the latter sum is included about £30,000, shipped on Government account for Hong Kong. The whole is silver except £2,230 in gold for Madras.

A meeting of large and influential shareholders in the Illinois Central Railway was held to-day, to consider the position of that undertaking, in which a sudden and unexpected call of 20 per cent. has been made. It was resolved to form a committee to communicate with the New-York board, so that the parties interested on this side may escape being misled for the future. It was also resolved that one of the members of the committee should be deputed to proceed to New-York by the next steamer.

Advices from Turin state that the Sardinian loan of £1,600,000, just authorized by the Chambers, has been taken by Baron JAMES ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, and the Commercial Bank of Turin.

Messrs. BELL, Son & Co., report a quiet market in American stocks, and the quotations nominally as follows:—

U. S. 6s of 1867–8	102	@	103
U. S. 6s of 1868	101	@	103
Kentucky 6s, 1889 and '72	88	@	90
Maryland 5s. bonds	90	@	—
Massachusetts 5s, bonds	101	@	103
Ohio 6s, 1886	96	@	97
Pennsylvania 5s	77	@	78
Pennsylvania 5s. bonds, 1877	82	@	83
Tennessee 6s, bonds	79	@	81
Alabama 5s, bonds	80	@	83
Virginia 5s, 1888	82	@	83
Illinois Central R. R. stock ... dis.	24	@	25
Illinois Central R. R. 7s, 1860, freeland	74	@	76
Illinois Central R. R. 6s. 1875	78	@	80
Michigan Central R. R. 8s, 1860	82	@	84
Michigan Central R. R. 8s. 1860	82	@	84
Michigan shares	55	@	—
New-York Central R. R. 7s	91	@	93
New-York Central 6s	81	@	83
New-York Central R. R. shares	76	@	78
New-York and Erie 1st mortgage, 1867	86	@	87
New-York and Erie 3d mortgage, 1883	68	@	70
Erie R. R. shares	15	@	17
Panama 7s, 1st mortgage, 1859	96	@	98
Panama 7s, 1st mortgage, 1865	88	@	90
Pennsvl. Central bonds 1st mort. con	86	@	88

The London *Times* of the 3d notices sales of Illinois Central shares at 28 and 29 discount, and says:—

Illinois Central shares recovered $1, and after official hours showed increased firmness. Michigan Central and New-York and Erie were flat. Canada Government Bonds advanced ½ ₩ cent.

Annexed is the latest statement of the Bank of England:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 32, for the week ending Wednesday, June 30, 1858.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£31,714,760	Govr'mnt debt	£11,015,100
		Other securities	3,459,900
		Gold coin and bullion	17,239,760
		Silver bullion	......
Total	£31,714,760	Total	£31,714,760

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	Government Securities (including dead wght annuity	£10,676,963
Rest	3,174,103	Other securities	16,425,689
Public Deposits (including Excheq'r Savings' Banks, Com'rs National Debt, and Dividend Accounts	7,395,129	Notes	11,290,005
Other deposits	13,201,968	Gold and silver coin	698,687
Seven days and other bills	767,144		
Total	£39,091,344	Total	$39,091,344

This statement shows the following variations as compared with the previous week:

	Increase.	Decrease
Public deposits	£98,973	——
Other deposits	619,096	——
Notes in circulation	975,560	——
Rest	10,402	——
On the other side of the account—		
Government securities	20,825	——
Other securities	1,811,320	——
Coin and bullion	——	£94,689
Notes unemployed	——	1,082,080

The following is the official returns of the Imports and Exports of the precious metals, at London, for the week ending the 30th of June:

Imports.		Exports.	
Gold	£46,790	Gold	£166,786
Silver	71,337	Silver	68,691
Total	£118,127	Total	235,477

The following table will compare the circulation of the public, private and joint stock Banks of the Kingdom for the months of May and June, 1858:

	May 8.	June 5.	Incr'e.	Decr'e
Bank of England	£20,496,079	£20,245,586	....	£250,493
Private Banks	3,348,379	3,308,876	....	39,503
Joint-St'k Banks	2,914,175	2,879,820	....	34,355
Total in England	£26,758,633	£26,434,282		£324,351
Scotland	3,712,678	4,241,696	£529,018	
Ireland	6,262,727	6,107,702	....	155,025
United Kingdom	£35,734,038	£36,783,680	£49,642	

As compared with the corresponding month of 1857, the returns for June show an increase of £342,346 in the circulation of notes in England, and a decrease of £610,276 in the circulation of the United Kingdom.

English Banks below their fixed issue	£1,518,596
Irish Banks below their fixed issue	246,792
Scotch Banks below their fixed issue	1,154,487
Specie held by the Scotch Banks	2,283,887
Specie held by the Irish Banks	2,369,706
	£4,653,593
Specie held by the Bank of England	18,010,222

Being an increase of £8,014,850 in the Bank of England, and £212,919 in the Scotch and Irish Banks as compared with June, 1857.

SING SING STATE PRISON.

Removals and Appointments—Mrs. Sarah Littles—Mrs. Henrietta Robinson, the "Veiled Murderess," troubled with Witchcraft.

Correspondence of the Albany Statesman.

SING SING, Thursday, July 15, 1858.

The Board of Inspectors of Prisons have just closed their quarterly session at this place. During the past three months, Mr. RHODES, the Democratic Inspector, has been in charge of this Institution. He was, of course, strongly beseiged by the faithful, who made strenuous demands for the prison fleshpots. Mr. RHODES gave way to these importunities so far as to remove some fifteen or twenty American and Republican incumbents, and to give their places to a like number of dyed-in-the-bristles Democrats. Among the persons suspended—(that is the modern phrase in use here to designate a removal on political grounds)—was Mr. NEWLAND, the Principal Keeper, who was brought here from Utica, by Mr. BAILEY, the Republican Inspector.

The Rochester paper from which you copy an account of the debut of Mrs. LITTLES at our Prison, falls into some strange mistakes. Our female prison has one hundred cells. So far as they can, each convict has a separate cell. Just now there are, as you publish, 108 convicts, and of course eight cells must have two occupants. I saw Mrs. LITTLES this morning. She is at work in the State shop—making and mending old clothing. I looked in vain to find in her countenance one trace of such passion as leads a female to imbrue her hands in human blood. They are not there. She looks like a mild, inoffensive woman—one that could be easily persuaded. She bears no marks of mental suffering, and I thought she looked quite as contented and happy as any of her associates. She conforms readily to the rules and regulations, and manifests a desire to adapt herself to the circumstances by which she is surrounded. I think she entertains hopes of a pardon at an early period, and that these hopes are justified by the character and position of ladies and gentlemen who have promised to befriend her.

Speaking of the female prison, reminds me that I also saw this morning one who for the time was the centre of criminal attraction in your locality—the veiled murderess, HENRIETTA ROBINSON. She is treated as a partial lunatic, but the officers of the prison do not fully believe that she has lost her reason. Her last fancy is a belief in the science of witchcraft. She professes an ability to bewitch any person, when it pleases her so to do. If an associate be sick, HENRIETTA gives the invalid an assurance that it is her pleasure she be sick, and at her pleasure she will be well. Of all the troubles that occur she claims to be the author. A tall commanding figure, a haggard face, with a devil's own eye, for accessories, enables her very strongly to impress these vagaries upon the ignorant and superstitious who are her companions. I will venture to say that more than one-half of these degraded beings are firm believers in her capacity to "raise the devil." Indeed there are few of those who knew her before she became a denizen of this institution, entertain no doubt of her power to do almost any evil. For a long time, the matron, Mrs. DODGE, endured the trouble she gave her, without imposing upon HENRIETTA any restraints beyond those suffered in common by all the inmates. But latterly she has become so troublesome, that the officers are forced to confine her to her room a great portion of the time. For an hour or two each, while the other convicts are engaged in the shops, she is left at liberty in the prison yard. Her universal employment there is to hunt over the grass plot for "four-leafed clover." Four-leafed clover is an ingredient in her imaginary cauldron, over which she mutters incantations scarcely less weird and wild than that of the "sisters three." Mad, or not mad, she is a puzzle and a torment to those whose misfortune it is to have her in their charge.

India Trade of Boston and New-York.

From the Boston Traveller.

At the present time, the fleet of homeward-bound ships from India is not large, only numbering twenty sail from the Pacific, Calcutta, Manila, Batavia, Pedang, Samatra, &c. Many of these will not be home for three months. But few (only some half-dozen) are now due. One hundred and twenty-seven ships arrived at this port last year from the East Indies and Pacific. We hope the number will be reduced more than one-half the present year, thus giving a chance for the last year's excessive imports to be worked off, when a revival of trade takes place. In 1849, *twenty-one* small ships, many of them of less than three hundred tons register, arrived from Calcutta at the United States, nearly all of them at this port. In 1857 one hundred and twenty-two ships arrived, bring one hundred and ninety thousand tons of Calcutta goods! Of this fleet ninety-six ships arrived at Boston, twenty-two at New-York, and four at other ports. If we had received in 1857 sixty-one cargoes, *one half* of the number actually arriving, the country would probably have been *fully supplied* with goods, as much business would have then been transacted as could have been carried on with safety and with real capital, and the results would have been far different, as many merchants now feel most sensibly. Perhaps then no goods would have had to be bonded at East Boston, but the ships would have come to their usual berths, at India, Central, Lewis and Union wharves, and their cargoes immediately sold. Let us in the future endeavor to keep each department of foreign commerce in its true proportion to the wants of the country, which if it had been followed in the Calcutta trade, would never have brought into the United States, in any one year, more than *seventy cargoes* of goods!

The City of New-York has been, for the last year or two, increasing its Calcutta trade, having in 1857 thirty-two arrivals; at the last accounts several ships were loading (22) for that port at Calcutta. The China trade of Boston has much declined the present year, and both here and at New-York has been attended with enormous losses. The large Manila, Batavia, Padang and Padang trade of Boston has greatly fallen off the present year, so large and heavy have been the stocks of goods in this city.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Mails—New Jersey Road—The Douglas Difficulty—Gov. Denver—The Weather.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 16, 1858.

The people of Washington once a month, if not oftener, get into a fever about the mismanagement of the mail route between this city and that of New-York. Once or twice a week the mail regularly fails. This would in itself keep the blood at fever heat, but when you remark that our *express trains* are twelve and fifteen hours in getting through, you will perceive that we have enough to try the patience of better men's souls. To go to New-York we have to go to the dépôts at 5 o'clock in the morning to take *the express* line, It reaches Baltimore at 7, and passengers must wait nearly an hour there that they may be seduced into getting breakfast. The train arrives at Philadelphia at twenty minutes before 12 o'clock, where all passengers remain *two hours and twenty minutes*. Starting off from there at 2 o'clock, New-York is reached at 7 in the evening by the Camden and Amboy route. Is not this a novel *express mail route?* And that, too, the quickest way to get from the capital of the nation to its commercial emporium! The railroad people here lay the blame at the door of the New-Jersey road, claiming that the latter will not trouble itself with any connecting trains. They know they will get all the passengers, and don't care *when*. But however pleasant it may be for Commodore STOCKTON, it is terrible upon travelers and the mails. In truth, if the line through is not better managed in the future than it has been in the past, Congress will be justified in arranging for a new post-route, at least across New-Jersey.

There is a change at the President's as to the Anti-Douglas war. For a time it seemed as if there was to be a cessation of hostilities upon both sides. It was, perhaps, agreed upon. But Mr. DOUGLAS found when he got to Chicago, that the Republicans were sure to whip him out of the State unless he played upon the Anti-Lecompton string. He was willing enough to talk generalities about the Democratic Party, to praise the Union, deride negro amalgamation and sustain the Dred Scott decision, but he saw that he *must* attack Lecomptonism. This has irritated the President, and the *Union* and *Star* are yelping on Mr. DOUGLAS' track already. The *Union* came out solemnly yesterday, while the *Star*, always ahead of it in the news and in ascertaining the pulse of Mr. BUCHANAN, got the start of it by eighteen hours. Some compromiser may turn up who can arrange matters again, but I fear not; and if not, it remains to be seen what will be the effect in Illinois.

Governor DENVER has arrived at the Richmond House from Kansas, looking in excellent spirits. The border-ruffians do not seem to have disturbed his sleep or appetite. It is thought by some a little strange that he is absent from Kansas at just this juncture, when a great and important election is impending, but it is asserted by his friends that when the election takes place he will be found at his post. If he is not, and trouble should ensue he will be severely blamed by the American people. The Governor is a very popular man wherever he is known, among men of all parties. He is a fair, upright, honest man, and whatever he does in Kansas will be done with a good intent.

Our hot and dry term has broken up and we *live* again at the capital The rains have been quite profuse within a day or two, and to-day the air is cool and pleasant as that of September. The nights are likewise cool and comfortable. The change in and about the capitol grounds is wondrous. The dried turf has revived and is rapidly developing a new crop of grass. People begin again to flock to the grounds which a week ago were entirely deserted. VYR.

Expenses of the Buchanan Administration.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 15.

The TIMES not being a partisan journal, its readers, no doubt, desire to see both sides of all questions. On the 28th of June I forwarded a full and fair statement of the appropriations as near as they could be ascertained before the official publication of the acts authorizing them. Another correspondent, who is a Democratic office-holder, presents a view of the other side. He makes out the appropriations for the current fiscal year to have been........$61,033,543 69

In order to get this precise amount he has omitted the following considerable items, to wit:

For the current expenses of the Post-Office Department	14,000,000 00
American State Papers, $340,000	316,000 00
Permanent and indefinite	4,106,000 00
By the addition of omitted items, the aggregate appropriations of the last session for this current year are shown to be	$79,555,543 69
Deficiency bills	16,000,000 00
Total appropriations of the session	$89,555,543 69

The admitted items are from a source very friendly to the Administration, and are designed to make the best story possible for it. For an amateur effort by a deeply-interested partisan the statement will do very well. He quotes from my statement of the 28th in a manner to show that he has been moved to this performance by a desire to answer that. I gave as the total appropriations of the late session $92,113,000. Of this amount $10,000,000 was for deficiencies of last year, that is, was required to cover expenditures made without law and in excess of the appropriations authorized by Congress. This fact, however, could not materially affect the validity of the statements, because for many years past all Democratic Administrations have expended vast sums more than the law allowed. They will do the same thing this year, and there will in natural progression be a deficiency bill of $12,500,000 pushed through Congress by force of Executive patronage and lobbying, to make up for the extraordinary disbursements of this fiscal year. As he proceeds towards his climax, "Q." becomes more excited in his democracy, and allows himself to utter such vituperative stuff as this: "A Black Republican Congress made lavish appropriations for the last fiscal year. A Democratic Administration declined expending the whole amount and reports a *surplus*." There are a great many objections to electioneering documents of this sort, of which the first is that they are wholly untrue. Nothing can be more gross than to allege that the last Congress was "Black Republican." The Senate was Democratic by more than three to one, and the Republicans had not a majority even in the House. They had at one time a *plurality* in the House of two votes. That nominal plurality they lost by deaths and reëlections. They never at any moment had legislative control over the House. They never controlled the appropriations. They used all the power they had on one occasion to defeat the army appropriations, within the scope of which this scandalous deficiency of $10,000,000 has since occurred, and they were themselves defeated. The most they could do was to curb the then, as now, enormous and alarming extravagance of the Executive, by defining certain limits which he could not exceed without violating the law. He did violate it by the trifle of $10,000,000.

The opposition have done well to enter upon this great exposure. Senator CRITTENDEN's speech was excellent and well-timed. Congress, at its last session, did appropriate between ninety and a hundred millions of dollars, and before the present financial and political campaign opened, the Administration was undoubtedly preparing to spend $100,000,000 within the current fiscal year. And yet, this is no war of politicians. The people are suffering, and they have a strong suspicion that they have been fleeced. They are determined to find out the truth by investigation. The great salient points in the inquiry are these:

March, 4, 1857.—Messrs. BUCHANAN and COBB found $26,000,000 in gold in the Treasury.

December, 1857.—The $26,000,000 had disappeared, Treasury Drafts began to be protested, and the Treasury suspended. A temporary loan of $20,000,000 was asked for.

Jan. 18, 1858.—Treasury partially resumed by paying suspended debts in "shinplasters," called Treasury Notes.

March, 1858.—Great deficit of $10,000,000 was discovered.

May 19.—Revenue ascertained to have run down from $70,000,000 to about $30,000,000 *per annum*—expenditures variously estimated from 70 to 100 millions a year. Mr. COBB came forward with a plan of relief. He asked for an additional permanent loan of $20,000,000. He protested against any additional taxes to bring up the revenues, and pay the debts and the interest, because he wanted the Treasury kept empty, in order that he might carry forward the great work of "retrenchment and reform." He explained that when he said, Dec. 8, that he should have a surplus in the Treasury of $500,000, he meant that there would be a deficiency of $5,000,000.

The following deficiencies have accrued and will accrue from March 4, 1857, to Dec. 31, 1858:

Surplus cash	$26,000,000
Treasury notes	20,000,000
Permanent loan	20,000,000
Aggregate deficiency in 22 months	$66,000,000
Representing a deficiency in 48 months	$144,000,000

With such materials, the belligerents during the campaign which is about to open will have no lack of ammunition nor weapons.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

Origin of State Conventions in New-York—Mr. Thurlow Weed's Reminiscences.

From the Albany Evening Journal, 16th.

PACKING CONVENTIONS.—The indignation of the *Journal* that anybody should dare to PACK a Convention, comes somewhat ludicrously from one who has always made up the slate hitherto, and controlled Conventions in the most open and dictatorial manner. Of this "secret organization," having its head in Buffalo and its tail in Staten Island, we have no knowledge, but we judge that it means nothing more than an attempt on the part of the conservative Republicans to conciliate and consolidate the opposition on fair and honorable terms. We see nothing in all this which should frighten or annoy the *Journal*, if it has the success of popular sovereignty at heart, and wishes to see the enlargement of the canals in the hands of the friends of that measure.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

State Conventions were *invented* at Albany, in the Winter of 1824, at a meeting of gentlemen from different parts of the State. General PETER B. PORTER, ISAAC PIERSON, HENRY WHEATON, JAMES BURT, JAMES MULLETT, JACOB HAIGHT and WM. NELSON, (only the three latter gentlemen surviving,) with the senior editor of this journal, were either present, or approved of the movement.

The object was to popularize the mode of nominating State officers. Up to that time these nominations were made by Legislative Caucus. Those of us who had been "Clintonians," or "Erie Canal Men," against what was then known as the "Bucktail Party," united with a large and influential portion of Democrats, in favor of the Electoral Law, and against Mr. CRAWFORD for President

The immediate and practical object of the movement, was to get Colonel SAMUEL YOUNG favorably before the people as our candidate for Governor; but this purpose was defeated by Mr. VAN BUREN and his friends, who, becoming alarmed at the formidable aspect of the opposition, threw Governor YATES overboard, and took Colonel YOUNG out of our hands by making him the nominee of their Legislative caucus.

Gen. TALLMADGE was then started as the Adams candidate for Governor; but on the last day of its session, the Legislature committed the folly of removing Gov. CLINTON from the office of Canal Commissioner. From that moment we declared for Gov. CLINTON's nomination, and so informed Gen. TALLMADGE within half an hour after he voted for that resolution. This threatened to break up the union between Clintonians and Electoral Law Democrats. Unavailing efforts were made, as the time for nominating approached, to induce Gen. TALLMADGE to decline the nomination. The night before the meeting of the Convention at Utica, we reached Poughkeepsie, and after a long interview with Gen. T., overcame his objections, and arrived at Utica with his letter consenting to run for Lieut Governor, with CLINTON for Governor, after the Convention had organized. We all know how triumphantly they were elected, and that the election of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS followed.

Thus State Conventions were auspiciously inaugurated: and for the succeeding thirty-four years we have been politically associated with them. If, as the Buffalo *Advertiser* insists, we have "made up States" and "controlled" Conventions, it may not be unprofitable to inquire what names were placed on "Slates" and how Conventions were "controlled?"

In 1828 the candidates for Governor, before the National Republican Convention were SMITH THOMPSON and FRANCIS GRANGER. We urged the nomination of Mr. GRANGER on the ground that all the elements of opposition to Gen. JACKSON could be united on him. But we were overruled. Judge THOMPSON was nominated, but Mr. VAN BUREN was elected by a minority. The present Governor KING, who was a delegate to that State Convention, knows what earnest efforts we made to save Judge THOMPSON and our party from defeat. Every body knew when it was too late that Mr. GRANGER could have been elected.

Our first serious personal embarrassment, in a State Convention, arose in 1838, when the candidates for Governor were Messrs GRANGER, BRADISH and SEWARD. Each was eminently worthy. Mr. GRANGER was our personal friend. For Mr. BRADISH we had the highest regard. Mr. SEWARD was, so far as we could judge, strongest with the People, and for that reason, we decided in his favor.

In 1842, LUTHER BRADISH (Mr. GRANGER having become Postmaster-General) was our candidate for Governor. In 1844, MILLARD FILLMORE was our candidate for Governor. In 1846, we were overruled in the State Convention, and JOHN YOUNG received the nomination for Governor. In the Convention of 1848, we supported HAMILTON FISH for Governor, who was nominated over Governor YOUNG. In 1850, WASHINGTON HUNT was our candidate for Governor. In 1852, Governor HUNT was renominated. In 1854, we were again overruled in the State Convention, and MYRON H. CLARK was nominated for Governor. In 1856, after reaching Syracuse and surveying the ground, we decided in favor of the nomination of JOHN A KING for Governor, not from any personal consideration, (though he had been a valued personal friend since 1828,) for there were other gentlemen named to whom we were as warmly attached, and who were equally worthy; but because, aside from his eminent fitness, sound policy pointed to him as the man for the occasion.

Our Candidates for Governor since 1824, have been DE WITT CLINTON, FRANCIS GRANGER, WILLIAM H. SEWARD, MILLARD FILLMORE, LUTHER BRADISH, HAMILTON FISH, WASHINGTON HUNT and JOHN A. KING.

Let us see how far we have abused the confidence reposed in us, in reference to the nominations of other State Officers. The Lieutenant-Governors whose nominations we approved, were LUTHER BRADISH, HAMILTON FISH, GEORGE W. PATTERSON and HENRY R. SELDEN.

The Secretaries of State, whose nominations we favored, were JOHN C. SPENCER, CHRISTOPHER MORGAN and ELIAS W. LEAVENWORTH; and the Comptrollers, BATES COOKE, JOHN A. COLLIER, MILLARD FILLMORE, WASHINGTON HUNT, PHILO C. FULLER, JAMES M. COOK. For several of these appointments it is fair to hold us solely responsible—this is especially true in reference to President FILLMORE and GOV. HUNT, as both are aware.

Our candidates for the office of Attorney-General were WILLIS HALL, AMBROSE L. JORDAN and OGDEN HOFFMAN.

For State Treasurer we are measurably responsible for the following gentlemen: GAMALIEL H. BARSTOW, (chosen in 1825 by the Legislature of which we were a member.) JACOB HAIGHT, ALVAH HUNT, JAMES M. COOK and E. G. SPAULDING.

In 1848, after a free exchange of views with Mr. FILLMORE, we both, as friends of General TAYLOR, decided in favor of ABBOT LAWRENCE for Vice-President. At the Convention, however, circumstances occurred which rendered Mr. FILLMORE's nomination expedient, and we therefore after the first ballot, supported Mr. F. for Vice-President.

In 1857, as our opponents unite in affirming, we were "thrown overboard" by the Republican State Convention. Nor is it to be denied, that for the first time in 34 years, the "latch-string" of a State Convention of our Party, was "drawn in." This occurred, too, when experience, tact, and a knowledge of public sentiment, were most essential in the formation of a ticket. Though in the main a good ticket was nominated, it was beaten, not as some allege, because the *Evening Journal*, or any other Journal, or any Republican, was indifferent or unfaithful. We are not sure that, with the mistaken confidence of some of our friends, and the apathy of others, success was possible; but if our views had prevailed, in the Convention, the chances of success would have been increased. We urged the nomination of the Hon. HIRAM DENIO as Judge of the Court of Appeals. We believed then, as we believe now, that such a nomination was not only "fit to be made," but that it would have given great strength to our Ticket. Indeed until our Convention declined to avail itself of this advantage, there was neither vitality, zeal or confidence in the Democratic Camp.

If, therefore, as our assailants constantly assert, we have for thirty years enjoyed the confidence of our party, has that high trust been abused? Have we imposed bad men either upon the party or the State? The names are before you. Let us be judged by their merits or demerits.

We have never *packed* or attempted to *pack* a State Convention. We have never attempted or desired to exercise any other influence, in or over our State Conventions, than such as resulted from a concurrence of the views, sympathies and convictions which we entertained, with those entertained by delegates. We never attempted, capriciously or arbitrarily, to effect the nomination of this or that candidate. We have gone to State Conventions free to act as the interests of our party and the welfare of the State demanded. Our study and aim has been, not to make or control public sentiment, *but to ascertain the direction it was taking and to follow it.* And this, with a sprinkling of common sense, coupled with diligence, zeal and fidelity, constitutes the basis and the explanation of whatever of political confidence and trust has been reposed in the *Evening Journal*.

In the discharge of political duties we have, of necessity, been compelled to disappoint, wound and offend political friends. While some were generous and forbearing, others became, first soured, and then hostile. In this way, as disappointments multiplied, year after year, an army of enemies have been arrayed against us. This would have been the case, perhaps to an equal extent, if a wiser and better man had, for thirty years, stood in our shoes. To deny that we have erred would be preposterous. But we deny, emphatically, that we ever, in advocating a nomination or an appointment, lost sight of the true interests of our party, or disregarded the welfare of our country. We have, in all conventions, from national to district, been governed by PUBLIC and not by PERSONAL considerations. Men are, however, bad judges in what concerns themselves. It is hard to "see ourselves as others see us." Perhaps it is wise to shut us out of Republican State Conventions. Perhaps it is time that we were thrown "overboard." The time is not distant, at any rate, when our interest in, and connection with political questions must terminate. Whether this occurs a year or two earlier or later is of no individual consequence.

Obituary.

W. F. WOODBURY, who lately died at Wilmot, N. S., in the 93d year of his age, was probably the oldest Mason in Nova Scotia, having been a Freemason upwards of seventy-one years.

A brilliant assembly gathered at Nahant, on Thursday evening last. Among the guests were Lords Napier and Ilddesdale, and Mrs. DUNCAN, of New Orleans.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT—JULY 17.

Before R. E. Stilwell, Esq.

On the 14th inst., a laborer by the name of William Leonard was arrested by Officer Stephenson, of the Seventh Precinct, charged with having passed a counterfeit quarter-dollar upon a clerk in a grocery store. Upon searching his person at the Station-house, a similar piece of coin was found on the prisoner. It being an offence against the federal laws, the prisoner was handed over to the United States authorities, and on the examination into the charge this day the above facts were adduced: but the principal witness for prosecution, the grocer's clerk, being absent, the Commissioner adjourned the further hearing into the matter until the 19th, at 12 M. Leopold C. Newmann, Esq., for the prosecution; Robert R. Daniell, Esq., for the defense.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—July 17.

Before Judge Ingraham.

The Arctic Fire Insurance Company of the City of New-York vs. John S. Hicks.—Motion granted by default, that the defendant be committed to the custody of the Sheriff, or that the plaintiffs have leave to prosecute the bonds taken in this case.

In the matter of John G. Giraud, a supposed Lunatic.—Injunction confirmed, and order granted appointing a Committee.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—July 17.

Before Judge Bosworth.

Hunt vs. Lenton and others.—The defendants have been held to bail in the sum of $500, on an affidavit that they assaulted the plaintiff and threatened him with personal violence. They now move to vacate the order of arrest on affidavits denying the assault and threats To grant the motion it must be decided on affidavits that the plaintiff has no cause of action. That question will not be tried in that way on such a motion. When the cause of action is sworn to, and of itself gives the right to an order of arrest, such an order will not be vacated on affidavits denying the cause of action. When the ground of arrest is a matter distinct from the cause of action, if the falsity of such matter is established; the order will be vacated. Motion denied, with $5 cost to abide the event.

Jones vs. Edgerton.—The practice, prior to the Code, seems to be well settled that a new trial will not be granted on a motion made after judgment regularly perfected, on the ground of surprise, in respect to a proceeding during the trial, or on the ground of evidence discovered after judgment. (Rapelyea *vs.* Prince, 4 Hill, 124, 125; Jackson *vs.* Chace, 15 J. Rep., 354) In this case the surprise was at testimony given by one of the plaintiff's witnesses, which defendant claims he could not have shown to be erroneous; if it could have been anticipated, such evidence would have been given. Under such circumstances he should have moved promptly, and obtained a stay of proceedings. Instead of doing that, he remains quiet until a trial of a like claim in all respects is had and the result ascertained by a verdict of a jury in his favor. This is a *laches*. I do not think the pre-existing practice has been changed by the Code. (Sec. 8, 469.) The 147th section does not warrant such a motion after judgment when the surprise is in respect to evidence given at the trial, but only when the recovery of the judgment itself occurs without the knowledge of the party at the time, and so that he could not obtain a stay of proceedings after discovering the mistake, inadvertence or surprise, so as to prevent the entry of judgment. In this case, after the surprise of the party he could have moved at once and obtained a stay. Had the verdict in the second action been against him, he would not, probably, have moved at all. The motion must be denied, with $7 costs.

Card from Caleb Ward.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The TIMES on the 1st inst. kindly published for me a card and affidavits in relation to the proceedings in the Second District Police Court, before Police Justices QUACKENBUSH and KELLY, on complaint of ELIZABETH SIMPSON to obtain the cancellation of the indenture binding her to me, on the ground of alleged cruel treatment of ELIZABETH by my wife. That card contained this sentence: "The Court then rendered the double and contradictory decision of dismissing the case, and at the same time canceling the indentures."

Mr. Police Justice QUACKENBUSH, in a card in your paper of the 5th inst., tries to disprove the facts stated in that sentence, and says of it, "Mr. WARD uses the following false language," quoting the sentence; and in another part of his card speaks of me as "deliberately making and causing to be published a garbled and untrue statement." The sentence quoted is true every word of it. I will prove it so conclusively to every unprejudiced person whom this Judge would fain convince that I am a liar. The above proceeding was instituted upon the affidavits of M. A. BOAK, E. D. CARTER, M. A. LEFFY and said ELIZABETH, which were filed in said Court. The best evidence of what the decision was is contained in the records of the Court. They will speak for themselves, and cannot be contradicted by what Justice QUACKENBUSH says. On the day the decision was made my attorney told the Judges, or one of them, that he wished to procure copies of the affidavits and papers in the case. Judge Q. told him he should have them, and one of the clerks or scriveners attached to the Court was directed to have copies made, and Mr. VANDERVOORT, who is attached to that Court, was also spoken to about it. A day or two afterwards, my Attorney called at the Court-rooms, and Mr. VANDERVOORT handed him copies of said four affidavits, and a copy of the "decision" made by the Court indorsed thereon, being a copy of the decision indorsed on the back of the original affidavits on file with the Clerk. Those copy-affidavits and copy decision are in the handwriting of Mr. VANDERVOORT, so my attorney says There is no doubt of their being authentic. The copy-decision so indorsed on those copy affidavits, under the title of the case, is verbatim as follows: "The Court after deliberation and consultation together dismissed the case and canceled the indenture in consequence of defects therein. June 23, 1858." The original words, of which these are a copy, were indorsed on the original affidavits at the time the decision was made, and they show what the decision was. Now, is not that a "double and contradictory opinion." If the indentures were so far defective as to be void, it did not need the decision of so learned a Court canceling them. If NOT so far defective as to be void, and if they had the shadow of any vitality in them, then the Court had no business to cancel them, without proof that my wife had treated the girl in the inhuman manner charged in the affidavits, and published to the world. But the Court both dismissed the case, and canceled the indenture. And they did the latter without the shadow of any proof of the alleged cruelty, and I was thus cut off from meeting the charges, and this was done by these enlightened legal luminaries in the year of our Lord, 1858. In addition to the indorsements so made on said affidavits, which were *the papers* in the case, an indorsement was made on the back of the indenture in question, as follows: "The within indenture canceled in consequence of several defects therein; June 23, 1858." That was probably indorsed so that the indenture should carry with it into whose hands soever it might come, the evidence that it was canceled. But Judge Q. says in his card that that is the indorsement made on the papers by the Clerk of the Court at the time, being entirely silent as to the indorsement on the back of the affidavits, which were "the papers in the case," and calling the "indenture" the papers. That is an exceedingly ingenious attempt to escape and conceal the facts. He would have the reader believe that that was the decision and the whole of it, and that those words were indorsed on "the papers in the case." That wont do, Mr. Judge, after what I have above stated.

NEW-YORK, July 10, 1858. CALEB WARD.

Miscellaneous.

The citizens of St. Paul's are agitating the advantages of the overland route to Frazer's River, from Minnesota, through the magnificent valleys of the Saskatchewan, Red River, and Assinboin. They argue that such a track, "ascending the course of the Saskatchewan and crossing the Rocky Mountains in latitude 54° to British Oregon, would traverse a region of North America hitherto withheld from colonization, but soon to be surrendered by the Hudson's Bay Company for civilized settlement. West of the Rocky Mountains that company claims no chartered rights and their license of Indian trade will expire in May, 1859. The British Parliament have just published the report of a Select Committee of the House of Commons, which exhibits a disposition on the part of the Company to withdraw from an immense district reaching west of Lake Winnepeg to the Pacific, if thereby a recognition of the exclusive privileges hitherto enjoyed by them within the remainder of their chartered limits can be obtained. Even such a compromise is vigorously opposed by the people of Canada, but the citizens of Minnesota would have reason to be satisfied if our northwestern connection with Assinboin, Saskatchewan and British Oregon, should be placed on the footing of such an adjustment. In this respect our interests are identical with the inevitable policy of Great Britain. Henceforth, no other relation than "reciprocity" is possible between British America and the adjacent States of the American Union. Minnesota especially welcomes the assurances that Victoria, the capital of Vancouver's Island, is to be selected as the naval station of England on the Pacific, perhaps to become, under the impulse of an international railroad, the Liverpool of the Pacific coast."

A physician, practicing in Woodna, Orange County, (near Newburg,) being charged with neglecting his family and paying too much attention to a fair widow, was subjected recently to rough usage by some self constituted dispensers of justice in that neighborhood. The doctor having received notice to quit, was about complying, but in doing so was taken from his wagon by a mob, and, after his pockets had been emptied, was ducked in a pond. He was then enveloped in a coat of tar and feathers, hoisted on a rail, and escorted from town, while the perpetrators of the deed, principally laborers of the town, were rewarded, it is said, with the cheers and smiles of their wives and daughters.

Speaking of Prof. Hughes, the inventor of the new mode of telegraphing, Prentice, of the Louisville *Journal*, says: "The first time we ever saw him, he was a child seven or eight years of age, giving musical concerts through the country in conjunction with his father and elder brother. He played upon the harp, and his performance delighted and surprised all who heard him. We fully believed then that he would, if he should devote his life to music, become one of the greatest musicians of the age, yet very few dreamed that he would, as he no doubt has done, immortalize his name by one of the most extraordinary inventions in the world's history."

Mr. William Hope and family, recently attached to the British Legation, have returned to England. Mr. Hope is a nephew of Lady Napier, and though very young, served with distinguished bravery in the principal battles of the Crimean campaign.

HARVEST PROSPECTS.

We continue to-day the publication of condensed extracts of letters received at the Commercial Agency of Messrs. MCKILLOP & WOOD, No. 5 Beekman-street, (in the Park Bank Building.) These extracts are prepared exclusively for the TIMES. It should be stated that these accounts are from intelligent observers, who are not interested in selling produce, and who only allude to the state of the crops for the purpose of showing the general business prospects in their several localities.

INDIANA.

Columbus, Bartholomew County.—In this county wheat may be better than half a crop. Unless frosts stay off late, corn will not be so much as a half crop. numbers of acres not planted at all; some planted and not cultivated, and will yield nothing. There will be but little oats or rye.

Greensburg, Decatur County.—The crops of this and adjoining counties must be light. We judge, from what we can learn, that wheat must be from one-half to two-thirds the usual crop. We think that corn will not be more than half a crop. Oats is nearly a failure.

Brookville, Franklin County.—The wheat in this county is chiefly cut and saved; it will prove an average crop. Corn is doing well, wants rain, but will, we think, with fair weather, make full as much *good, available corn* as was saved last year. Not so much planted, but we think the quality will be better. Oats have been badly injured by "red rust," although in some places the late rains have washed it off, and the crop is maturing well. Potatoes are very good.

OHIO.

Wapaukonnetta, Anglaise County.—There is a fair average crop of wheat in this county, but not more than half a crop of corn.

Washington, Fayette County.—The wheat has all been harvested in good order. The grain is not so large or heavy as usual, and there is some cheat, so that we may not look for more than two-thirds of a crop. Corn looks very well, and is growing fast, but is very small. Oats crop is an *entire failure*; the rust has completely destroyed it.

Elyria, Loraine County.—Our crops of wheat, rye, oats, &c., are first-rate. We do not, however, raise more wheat than is sufficient for home consumption. We think the productions will be equal to former years.

Troy, Miami County.—The wheat crop is very fine, but not quite as good as last year. Corn is doing well, but owing to the rains, a full crop has not been planted. Growing crops are all doing well, and we think we will have an average yield.

La Fayette, Tippecanoe County.—Owing to the peculiarity of the season, it is hazardous to form an opinion as to the crops not yet matured. Wheat is an average crop. Oats far below an average. Prospects for corn in some places gloomy, in others very good. This year will not more than supply home consumption, there are not many acres tilled in corn, and most of that will be very late.

Batavia, Clermont County.—In this section, the farmers almost all complain of their crops. Wheat is about one half the usual crop. Oats about one half. The rust has ruined many fields, which has never before occurred here. Corn, although planted late, bids fair to become a usual crop, and if the season is good, will average 40 bushels to the acre.

Jackson, Jackson County.—Wheat will not be more than half a crop as compared with last year. Oats a failure. Corn is behind time, but with proper attention, and a late Fall, will be an average crop.

Dayton, Montgomery County.—Wheat and barley are as good as at any time for years past. Wheat is injured a little by rust, and in some places blown down by rain and wind. Rye is a fair crop, but not much sown. Oats will not be over a medium crop, perhaps hardly that. Corn will not average more than half a crop, nor that unless the season from henceforward is favorable. Tobacco is doing well, the recent rains will aid it much.

Lancaster, Fairfield County.—The wheat is about harvested, and will be a very fair crop. Corn looks very well and bids fair for a good crop. Oats have been much injured by rust and will be a poor crop.

Canton, Stark County.—The crops have not in this section suffered materially from the late rains. Owing to the wet weather, the corn was planted late; it has come forward, and if we have a late Fall, promises to be an average crop. Oats and Barley are good. Wheat has been very much injured by the weevil and rust—will have about half a crop. The wool crop is not quite so heavy as last year.

MISSISSIPPI.

Columbia, Marion County.—The products of this County are chiefly cotton, corn, potatoes, rice and peas. The prospects now are rather gloomy. For some weeks past there has been a good deal of rain, the cotton is materially injured, the corn crop is good. Oats a failure, owing to the early drought; the other crops are tolerable.

Hillsborough, Scott County.—The principal products of this County are cotton, with a sufficiency of corn, oats, wheat, and rye, for domestic purposes. The prospects now are very flattering for both corn and cotton, but cotton is a crop which cannot be stated as certain until it is in the "gin house;" it being subject to so many diseases and variety of vermin.

Holmesville, Pike County.—The products of this County are chiefly cotton, corn, oats, potatoes, peas, peaches and rice. The prospects at present are somewhat gloomy, the rains for some weeks past have been excessive, and the cotton is injured materially. The corn crop is good. Oats a failure owing to the early drought. Other crops tolerable.

VIRGINIA.

Matthews C. H., Matthews County.—The wheat crop is indifferent, not more than two-thirds of a crop through the country. All through lower Virginia corn is looking well now.

FLORIDA.

Tampa, Hillsborough County.—The products of this county are chiefly sugar, cotton, corn, rice, &c. The prospects now are good.

LOUISIANA.

St. Francisville, West Feliciana Parish.—The products are chiefly cotton and sugar. The prospects now are favorable, unless the present rain continues, which will seriously injure the cotton.

THE CROPS.

NEW-YORK.

The Niagara Falls *Gazette*, July 14, says: "That the wheat crop in this county is an entire failure no longer admits of any doubt. Intelligence from various parts of the county is all alike; wherever a field has been sowed, and however well it has looked while growing, it is now certain that it is doomed to destruction by the weevil. Whatever was sowed last Fall was more as an experiment than with any expectation of a good crop. The majority of farmers sowed none, not even caring to try further experiments, but preferring to let their more hopeful neighbors throw away labor, seed, and the use of their land. We presume not a twentieth part as much was sowed as in 1854, when there were only 46,141 acres. The yield will be comparatively nothing, against 589,011 bushels in 1854, and a little less than a million in 1849. This is discouraging, but the same results are observable in other parts of the State. The whole State raised 9,092,402 bushels in 1854, against 13,121,498 in 1849, 13,391,770 in 1844 and 12,286,418 in 1839, and could we have the figures for this year the falling off would probably correspond with the deficiency in this county. Niagara County has been noted for the quantity and quality of its Wheat, and upon that our farmers mainly depended for the pecuniary reward of labor. The soil is better adapted for wheat than for grazing, and farmers had marketing advantages not to be surpassed in many counties in the State. The first general failure was in 1854, when nearly or quite the usual breadth of land had been sowed. The crop had been injured before, but not till then did our farmers become thoroughly alarmed. Less was sowed that year, and destroyed in the same way, and so on until last Fall, when probably less was sowed than in any year for twenty-five years past. The result, as we predicted three or four years ago, tells unfavorably upon nearly every other interest in the county. This was plainly to be seen, because ours is an agricultural people, and wheat was the principal crop."

ILLINOIS.

The Chicago *Press* and *Tribune*, July 14, observes:

"Since our last weekly review we have been in receipt of very unpleasant news regarding the coming wheat crop. Within the last few days the growing crop has been struck by blight and rust to such an extent that great fears are entertained lest it may prove an almost entire failure. The disaster seems to be wide spread. We hear of it in all quarters of the State—in the north, in the west, and in the south. Some fields have been entirely destroyed, so that they will not be worth the cutting; others will not average over one-third.

Nor is the blight and rust confined to the Wheat crop. We saw a letter to-day from a gentleman who recently traveled along the line of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railway, and he states that the Oats were nearly all black and rusted. We also hear complaints of the Barley crop; and a few specimens of blasted fields have been sent us. Since the letters which we publish in another column were written, we have had two days of cool weather, and it is hoped we have heard the worst. The failure of the crops in the West would be a calamity at this particular period, the extent of which could hardly be estimated."

A letter from Petersburg, Ill., July 10, reports that the "Wheat harvest is nearly over. The rust has ruined many crops of wheat, insomuch that it will not pay for harvesting; yet we probably will have nearly a two-thirds crop. The corn looks well. However, on flat lands it has been drowned out. This (Menard) being a county of quite rolling lands, corn looks remarkably well, and we count upon a usual crop. Oats are nearly ruined with *rust*—a casualty that I never have seen, nor indeed ever heard of before. Hungarian grass, wherever sown, seems to promise an abundant harvest. Hay will be very abundant, the wet season has made it very stout. So that with us we breathe easier—we feel that we shall make a full average crop, and sufficient for winter."

The Chicago *Press and Tribune*, July 13, learns "from JULIAN S. RUMSEY, Esq., President of the Board of Trade, who has just returned from a tour along the line of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, that a large portion of the wheat which he examined was very much damaged with rust and blight. The farmers were considerably discouraged, and they were holding on to what is left of the old crop. The corn crop looks well."

The Chicago *Journal*, July 10, has "encouraging accounts of the growing corn crop from all parts of the State. Though most of it was planted late, owing to the long rainy spell during corn-planting time, yet we are assured that in many localities it has grown with such rapidity that it is now almost the size it was at this time last year. If the frost does not come too early, there will be a good yield of corn in Illinois, though not as large as that of last year, for the reason that the protracted rains prevented the farmers from planting as much as was planted last year."

WISCONSIN.

The Janesville *Gazette*, July 13, says: "Spring wheat is now in a very critical condition. While it has not been injured to any great extent, yet the commencement of rust is quite perceptible. The cool weather of Sunday and Monday stopped the progress of the calamity, and if we have a week of cool dry weather it will be out of danger; but if there should be rain and a high temperature, for several days, there will be plenty of rusted wheat. Barley has been given up as a failure, and Winter wheat is badly damaged, though there is not a large amount of either sowed in this county. Ten cool breezy days would be worth millions to Wisconsin."

MISSOURI.

A letter from Parkville, July 8, to the Chicago *Press and Tribune*, has the following: "The prospect for wheat was unusually fine, in northwest Missouri, until it was struck with the rust. Our leading farmers estimate that one-third of the crop has been ruined. Some fields will average 30 bushels to the acre, and some have not been worth cutting. A much larger breadth of wheat was sown this year than usual. The oat crop will be light. At least one-half has been injured by the rust so as not to be worth cutting. Corn that was planted early, and worked early, looks very fine; but the late planted, that required working the first three weeks in June, looks feeble, and a great deal has been washed up, as our country is quite rolling. If the balance of the Summer and Fall is usually seasonable, we shall have a fair crop of corn; for northwest Missouri has never been known to fail. If corn grows we are sure of our share."

IOWA.

The editor of Keokuk *Gate City*, in the number of that paper for July 12, says: "During the last week we have been into the interior of the State, as far as Oskaloosa. We noticed the crops carefully, and made such inquiries as we could. The Fall wheat is almost entirely destroyed by the rust. Though the quantity sown was not great, it was still more than usual, and would have been a splendid crop if it had matured well. The Oat crop is very poor. There was only a small quantity of that sown, and the average product over the ground we traveled, will probably be not over half a common crop. Perhaps it is safe to calculate it at that. The Corn crop generally looks miserably. That planted on rolling ground looks very well, but the great proportion is on flat land, and cannot mature. A long season, however, may bring out near an average crop, but all probabilities are against a season long enough and favorable enough for that. Two thirds of a crop is probably a fair estimate, though it may probably fall to half a crop. All agree that hay was never better. We never saw such fields of timothy before. Spring wheat has a heavy growth of straw, but the heads are small generally. Taken together, it is thought there will be an average crop. It has been hurt somewhat by the rust, but not much. The late showers that we have had in this vicinity have been less frequent and less severe beyond Bentonsport, on the prairie route *viâ* Fairfield and Oskaloosa The farmers have sowed great quantities of Hungarian grass, and are still sowing it, with a view to feeding it to horses and cattle in place of corn and oats, saving the corn for the hogs. By this means they hope to supply, in a good degree, the deficiency in the two latter crops. West and north of Oskaloosa we are informed that Corn is much better than in this direction."

INDIANA.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel*, July 12, observes: "In this County the yield of wheat will be fully equal to that of last year, and of better quality. In some localities the crop has been affected by rain; in others it was washed out by heavy rains, but from the greater breadth put in, the general yield will probably surpass that of last season. In the northern part of the State the accounts are most flattering, the yield being great and the quality good. In Laporte County alone it is estimated there will be a surplus of 700,000 bushels for shipment. Our impressions are that while the crop of wheat in some portions of the State will be short, arising from water, rust, weevil, smut, &c, yet upon the whole it will exceed that of last year in both quantity and quality. Millers say the wheat of this year is better than the last, the berry being more plump and hard. The grass crop is fine all over the State. Oats are unequal; in some localities an average crop, while in others there is almost a total failure. The growing corn crop is now watched with great interest. There will be a full half crop, in comparison with that of last season, but the quality will be so much superior that the deficiency will, in a great measure, be thus made up. We understand the oak mast is very heavy, especially in the Wabash country, which will help out materially."

VIRGINIA.

The Richmond *Whig*, July 13, assumes that "no one who has attentively read the agricultural reports published in the *Whig*, from time to time, during the past six weeks, can arrive at any other conclusion than that the wheat crop of Virginia is woefully deficient this year. The more we read and hear on this subject, the stronger is our conviction that the present yield is, at the lowest calculation, 20 per cent. below that of 1857, and, the tendency of our judgment is towards the opinion that the comparative diminution is nearly one-half"

KENTUCKY.

The Louisville *Journal*, July 13, remarks: "The wheat in this State has turned out worse than we anticipated, but in the Northern States it will be nearly an average, while in the extreme South the yield will be larger than ever. Oats are almost a total failure in all the Southern States. The prospects for corn and tobacco are very fine, and also for cotton. The weather has been very warm until Sunday, when we were visited with a slight rain, which continued for several hours. Since it has been more agreeable."

Bank Clerks.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I wish to say a word in regard to those employed in our City Banks. I don't mean those who abscond, and leave the institution several thousands, or perhaps hundreds of thousands, of dollars minus, but those who serve the institution faithfully, honestly, and to the best of their ability, although that ability may be small or not so great as some others, but who have no fault found with them until they grow old, and their perception becomes blunted by old age and feebleness, and then some of these institutions, or rather the officers having charge of these things, tell them that their services are not needed any longer, and thus they (the aged employes) are left to the charity of their friends, or relations, or to earn their livelihood as best they may. I do not say that all banks in New-York are of this character. Far from it. Some of our bank officers are men with souls in them of some feeling, and who, in such cases, give lighter berths in their banks, or place them upon a yearly compensation sufficient to support them in their declining years. If all our bank officers would pursue this course, how much more of that spirit, that many of them profess as Christians, would it show, and instead of turning out these faithful old servants, like old horses to die, treat them like human beings with feelings kindred to their own? Perhaps by inserting this in your paper, it may lessen this great evil, and confer a lasting favor upon some who may be placed in circumstances like those here represented. Yours, &c. WALL-STREET.

Steamship Hudson of the Bremen Line.

SHIP-BUILDING OF THE TYNE.—On Saturday evening an immense concourse of people crowded the shores of the Tyne, in the neighborhood of Jarrow, and some hundreds were also on board of steamboats and other craft on the river, to witness the launch of the *Hudson*, from the building yard of Messrs. PALMER, BROTHERS & Co., the largest iron steamship yet built on the Tyne. She is a vessel of very noble proportions, is 3,000 tons burden, will be propelled by engines of 700-horse power nominal,—about 2,000 effective,—and is of the following dimensions: 345 feet over all, 40 feet beam, and 26 feet deep. She has four decks, poop, spar, middle and lower. Her saloons and state rooms are fitted up in a very sumptuous manner; and she will accommodate 100 first-class, 125 second-class, and about 400 third-class passengers. She is one of four first-class steamers, two built on the Tyne, two on the Clyde, ordered in this country by the North German LLOYD's, and intended to run between Bremen and New-York with passengers. Her full complement of passengers, officers, enginemen, firemen and seamen, &c., will be 700, and she is admirably arranged for the trade. The blocks were split about 4½ o'clock, and the noble ship began to gradually glide towards the water amid the cheers of the spectators. As she rushed down towards the Tyne her immense weight caused a great deal of smoke, and appeared to set a portion of the ways on fire, but she proceeded on her course without an obstruction, and was brought up by her anchors and moored in the river without the slightest accident. After the launch, a large company of the leading merchants and ship-owners and other influential inhabitants of Newcastle, Shields, Sunderland, and other towns in the neighborhood, were entertained by the firm in one of the large lofts on the works. It is an evidence of the immense progress made by iron ship building on the Tyne that the *Hudson* is the 71st iron vessel built by Messrs. PALMER BROTHERS within the past half dozen years. The *Bremen*, built on the Clyde, the first of the new steamers belonging to the North of Europe Lloyd's, will leave Europe for New York on the 19th of June; the *Hudson* is expected to sail on the 17th of July. [*Daily News.*

There is reason to believe that the Indian troubles in Washington Territory have only begun. An officer of the Army, writing from Portland, O. T., to the *Post*, says, "First Lieutenant JOHN MULLAN, 2d Artillery, received orders from the War Department a short time since to construct a military road from Fort Walla-Walla, W. T., to Fort Benton, on the Missouri. His instructions are to call on the commanding officer at Fort Walla-Walla for an escort of sixty-five men; he is also to take thirty citizen employes. How this party of ninety-five men will be able to accomplish their purpose is not doubtful, when it is known that the Spokanes and Cœur d'Alenes—numbering some one thousand warriors—have bound themselves together not to allow Lieutenant MULLAN to cross Snake River. The employes with Lieut. M., are now *en route* to Walla-Walla. The Nez-Percé Indians remain faithful to the whites. Would it not be an effective as well as economical plan for our Government to employ this tribe to assist in subduing our common enemy?

MARKET REPORTS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 17, 1858—6 P. M.

The receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats.	Erie R. R.	Southern boats.
Ashes, bbls	20	38	—
Flour, bbls	8,822	503	—
Wheat, bushels	7,183	278	—
Corn, bushels	12,420	—	—
Provisions, pkgs	200	63	53
Whisky, bbls	50	50	19

ASHES—Sales 65 bbls., in lots, at $6 for Pots and $6 12½ for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspector's Warehouse this morning, 1,269 bbls., including 704 bbls. Pots and 565 bbls Pearls.

COFFEE—Is less sought after, at former quotations. Sales 65 bags Java, at 18c.; 50 Maracaibo, at 11⅜c.; and 470 bags Rio, at 10⅝c.@11⅜c. ℔ lb.

COPPER—Sales 100,000 lbs. American Refined Ingot, at 21c.@21¾c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been in active request, and sales have been reported since our last of 3,500 bales, at our revised quotations.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O.& Tex.
Ordinary	11	11	11	11
Middling	12¾	12¾	12⅞	12⅞
Middling Fair	13¼	13¼	13⅜	13⅜

EARTHENWARE—The demand is gradually reviving, and with light supplies available, prices are generally very firm.

FLOUR—The market is moderately active for State and Western Flour. The demand is fair for home use and moderate for shipment. Prices exhibit no important change; sales 11,500 bbls.

Sour, ℔ bbl	$3 35@$3 70
Superfine State	3 80@ 3 85
Extra State	3 95@ 4 05
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	3 80@ 3 90
Superfine Ohio	3 85@ 3 90
Fancy Ohio	4 00@ 4 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 00@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 60@ 6 00
Fancy Genesee	4 25@ 4 35
Extra Genesee	4 85@ 6 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	4 65@ 7 00

Canadian continues scarce and quiet at former prices, sales 275 bbls., in lots, at from $4 25@$5 25 for low to choice extra, ℔ bbl. Southern is in demand, at unchanged rates. Sales 1,250 bbls., at $4 45@ $4 75 for low to good mixed and straight brands, and $4 80@$7 25 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues in request, at $3@$3 50 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is scarce and quiet, at $3 60@$3 70 for Jersey, and $3 95@$4 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—Raisins are in lively request, including Layer, at $3, and Bunch at $3 20@$3 25, ℔ whole box. Some holders ask more. Other articles are quiet and essentially unaltered.

GRAIN—Wheat is less active. Sound lots are scarce and wanted; other kinds are heavy and languid, being less sought after. Sales 45,000 bushels, including fair White Western, at $1 07@$1 08; good red Winter, at $1 04; inferior to fair Milwaukee Club, at 85c.@90c.; inferior Chicago Spring, at 74c.@78c., and new white Southern at $1 40 ℔ bushel. Corn is in moderate demand, at previous figures. Very little, if any sound, available; sales 24,000 bushels at 60c.@72c. for unsound to inferior mixed Western; 80c. for sound do., and 91c. for round Yellow, ℔ bushel. Rye and Barley are unaltered. Oats are in rather better request, at 45½c.@ 46½c. for Western; 45c.@46c. for State; 41c.@44c. for Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, and 33c.@ 40c. for Southern ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales 750 bales at 45c.@50c. ℔ 100 lbs. In Philadelphia during the week, according to the *Inquirer*, the receipts of Hay were increasing, and the market was well supplied. "The mowing season is not yet over, and there continues to be a full supply ready for harvesting. The fields in this vicinity, as well as throughout the State, promise a full and average crop. Already there have been large arrivals of new Hay, but as the supply is far in excess of the demand, prices at the yard, yesterday, ruled 2c.@3c. ℔ 100 lbs. lower than those we quoted last week. The dry, warm weather has ripened it very fast, and has also been conducive to an easy harvest, by permitting it to stand upright. As the stock now on hand is ample to supply the demand for several weeks to come, we need not look for any improvement in prices until the present supply has been partially consumed." In Baltimore, Hay and Straw continued depressed. Baled Timothy Hay, $10@$12; loose Hay, $9½@$10; Rye Straw, $8@$9; Wheat Straw, $7@$8 ℔ ton.

HIDES—Are very quiet at unchanged figures.

HOPS—Sales 50 bales at 5c.@7c. ℔ lb.

IRON—Sales 60 tons Scotch Pig at $23 50@$24 ℔ ton, usual credit.

LIME—Rockland, 50c. for Common and 80c. for Lump, ℔ bbl.

LUMBER—The supply exceeds the requirements of buyers, and prices are not so generally firm. Eastern Spruce and Pine, by the cargo, $10 50@$11 50 ℔ thousand feet. The total exports of Lumber from Darien, Georgia, during three months ending July 1, were 3,986,000 feet, including 1,048,000 feet to New-York.

MOLASSES—Continues in moderate demand at our quotations. New-Orleans 40c.; Porto Rico 27c. @34c.; Cuba Muscovado, 25c.@32c.; Clayed Cuba 23c. @24c. ℔ gallon. Sales 135 bbls. New-Orleans, at 40c.; and 40 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 27c.@28c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is moderately inquired for, including common at $1 60@$1 65 ℔ 310 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine have not varied. Spirits Turpentine has been purchased to the extent of 170 bbls. here, at 44c., cash, and some lots, deliverable in August, at 44½c.@45c., ℔ gallon.

OILS—Linseed has been in active request at from 71c.@75c., closing at 73c.@75c., ℔ gallon, same holders asking even higher rates. Stock, much reduced and production restricted, by the high prices claimed for seed. Other Oils are quiet at about previous figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork is moderately inquired for at firm prices. Sales 750 bbls., in lots, at $16 70@$16 80 for Mess, $18 75 for Clear, and $13 75 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand, and are stiffly held, at 7⅝c.@8c. for Hams, and 5⅜c.@6c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is moderately inquired for within a range of from 8¾c.@11c. ℔ lb. Lard is less active yet firm; sales 350 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11⅝c. @11⅞c. for good to strictly prime; and 11¼c. for No. 1 ℔ lb. Beef is in demand, at full rates; sales 280 bbls., in lots, at $11 50@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra do.; $11@$11 50 for Country Mess, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $19@$22 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $15@ $17 ℔ bbl. Butter is moderately inquired for, at 11c.@16c. for Ohio; 12c.@19c. for common to good State, and 20c.@22c. for prime to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is selling slowly at 3c.@8c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales 160 tcs., in lots, at $3 25@$3 62½ ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—Sales in New-York, a cargo of Turk's Island, at private bargain; and in Philadelphia, during the week 5,000 sacks Liverpool Ground and Fine, with 11,000 Turk's Island, also on private terms.

SPICES—Sales 2,000 mats Cassia, at 26c.; 30 bags Pepper, at 9c., and 50 bags Pimento at 5¾c. in bond, ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Exhibit no remarkable change. Sales having been made of 1,747 hhds., nearly all Cuba, at 6½c.@7⅜c., with some Porto Rico, at 7⅜c.; and New-Orleans, at 6⅜c.@6⅝c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are in fair demand and prices are advancing. The following are the present quotations for R. L. & A. STUART's varieties: Loaf, 11¼c.; Crushed, 10⅞c.; Circle A. Crushed, 10⅞c.; Ground, 10½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 12,500 lbs., at 9⅝c.@9¾c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 350 bbls., in lots, at 24c.@24½c., cash, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The engagements, to-day, were limited. For Liverpool—Cotton (750 bales) at 3-16d.@ 7-32d. ℔ lb.; Flour, 2s.; Grain, 6d.@7d. asked; Resin, 2s.@2s. 3d.; Tierce Beef, 3s @3s. 6d.; Heavy Goods, 17s. 6d.@22s. 6d., ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 2s @ 2s. 3d.; Grain, 7d.; Resin and Turpentine, 2s. 3d.@ 2s. 6d., ℔ 280 lbs.; Tierce Beef, 4s.; Heavy Goods, 20s @25s. For other ports, proportionate rates. The latest charters have been: ship *Enterprise*, to Valparaiso and Callao, assorted cargo, (to load in Bartlett's Line.) at a round sum; a schooner, 300 tons, to Havana. $2,700; one to Porto Rico and back, Sugar 45c., and Molasses $3; ship *Castillian*, Lumber to Callao; and schooner from St. Mary's to Guadaloupe, on terms not transpired.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

H. D. HULL'S HIDE AND LEATHER CIRCULAR.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 17, 1858.

HIDES—The receipts this week have been light, but, as the sales are very limited, the stock has received a slight increase. At this season the demand for immediate consumption is very light, and we cannot expect an active inquiry before Fall, unless the trade are induced, by concessions on the part of importers, to purchase in advance of their wants. Holders are quite firm in their views, anticipating a better demand and higher prices in the Fall. The supply of all descriptions is light, except for Orinoco's, which comprise about one-half of our present stock of Sole Leather Hides. Several cargoes are now on the way from Buenos Ayres, which will gives us a fair supply of that description. East India stock, both Cows and Buffaloes, are quiet. Wet Salted Hides are scarce and in active demand; prices are firm. *Receipts* have been 2,636 Hides from foreign ports, as follows: 1,036 Maracaibos, ex. *Addy Swift*; 1,438 Port au Platte, ex. *John Butler*; 162 from Nassau, ex. *Alma*; 3,621 Coastwise, 308 Texas, 865 New-Orleans. Total Coastwise, 4,794. Total Foreign and Coastwise, 7,430. *Import* since 1st inst., 23,090 Foreign, and 13,050 Coastwise. Total, 36,140 Hides. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 109,400, (same time last year 143,300, year before 104,182,) as follows: 5,500 dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo; 4,000 dry Rio Grande; 46,000 dry Orinoco; 2,000 dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra; 600 dry Barcelona; 12,000 dry Bahia; 6,100 dry salted Bahia; 2,000 dry Port au Platte and St. Domingo; 1,000 dry and salted Maracaibo; 2,000 dry Chagres; 1,200 dry Mexican, (*viâ* New Orleans;) 500 dry Vera Cruz; 1,200 dry San Juan; 3,800 dry and dry salted California; 1,000 dry Southern, Texas, Western, &c.; 20,000 East Coast Africans; 500 bales Singapore Buffaloes; 550 bales Calcutta Buffalo and Cow.

LEATHER—The demand has been fair during the week and prices steady. Sales since Feb. 1 have been fully up to the average. The extreme heavy sales during May and June will doubtless restrict the demand this month, as most of the largest manufacturers are supplied for the present. As yet there has been little Western trade. Choice parcels of middle and over weights, also, good damaged, are scarce, while inferior tannages of all kinds are in plentiful supply. The prospect for the Boot and Shoe trade this Fall is good; we need not, therefore, expect any accumulation of stock. Oak tanned is in fair request at my quotations. Slaughter in the rough, Southern Oak, and all kinds of Leather suitable for upper, is scarce, and sells readily. I quote: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good light, 26c.@29c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good middle, 28c.@30c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good heavy, 27c.@29c.; Oak light, Southern, 24c.@26c.; Oak heavy, for banding, 27c.@30c.; Oak heavy, Spanish, good, all weights, 26c.@28c.; Oak heavy, cropped, 34c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 23c.@24½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 25½c.@26c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c, good heavy, 25½c.@25c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 21c.@22½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 23½c.@24½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 21½c.@22½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 18½c.@21c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 12c.@14c.; Hemlock, Slaughter, in rough, 26c.@28c., on 6 months' credit.

SKINS—There are no parcels of Goat in first hands, and the supply of Deer is restricted to a few small parcels of Bolivar and Southwestern.

HIDE CUTTINGS—Are in good request. Sales of 17,000 Buenos Ayres at 7c. cash.

NEW MUSIC.—BALMORAL SCHOTTISCH, by F. H. Brown, with splendid lithograph, 60c. Le Crescendo valse, minuet, 30c. Leviathan Galop, D. Albert, with lithograph, 40c. Pearls and Diamonds Mazourka, Tonel, 30c. Fairy Minuet, Lysberg, 25c. North Star Quadrilles, Strauss, 30c., just published. Send by mail, postage free. Fifty pianos and melodeons to let.
S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 19, 1858

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Benefit of Mr. Blake—Old Heads and Young Hearts.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Irish Doctor—Twice Married—The Irish Baron.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Wyman, the Wizard and Ventriloquist.

WOOD'S BUILDING—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Panorama of the Hudson River.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Clandare—The Dead Boxer—Wandering Minstrel.

PALACE GARDEN—Corner Sixth-avenue and Fifteenth-street.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Africa* leaves New York for Liverpool	July 21
The *Fulton* leaves New-York for Southampton	July 21
The *City of Edinburg* leaves N. Y. for Glasgow	July 28

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A.M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4 P.M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival of the steamship *Austria*, of the Hamburg line, we have one day's later advices from England, namely, to the 4th inst. The intelligence is unimportant. A severe accident had occurred at the Atlas Iron Works, Manchester. The explosion of a boiler caused the death of six people. The sales of American stocks were moderate.

Additional particulars respecting the Atlantic Telegraph Fleet, as reported by the Captain and mate of the ship *Alice Munroe*, at Boston, are given this morning. They do not tend to strengthen hopes of success in laying the cable.

Later and highly interesting intelligence reaches us from Northern Mexico. The forces of Gen. Miramon were approaching the constitutionalists under Degollado, at Guadalajara, to whom that city was about to capitulate. The army of Gen. Zuazua was in pursuit of Miramon; while Gen. Vidaurri was marching to San Luis Potosi, the rendezvous for the projected march upon the capital. From these movements, a severe conflict, it was believed, must inevitably occur. The siege of Vera Cruz had been abandoned. A decree has been issued by the authorities of Yucatan, authorizing the introduction of foreign flour subject to the payment of one-half of one per cent., and of 50 cents per barrel of eight arrobas.

From Buenos Ayres we have files to May 27. A commission, consisting of the American Consul and Gen. Frias, had been appointed for the adjudication of foreign claims. The markets were lively. Severe injury had been experienced from violent rain-storms.

The brig *Orinoco*, from Remedios, Cuba, arrived at this port yesterday, having lost both mates with Yellow Fever; the second mate, James Slaight, while lying in that port on the 27th ult., and J. H. Holden, the first mate, on the 9th inst., at sea. She was sent to the lower Quarantine anchorage, 20 miles from the City. The remainder of the crew arrived well.

We publish, this morning, a highly-interesting letter from our Special Correspondent in Utah, dated at Salt Lake City, June 19, giving full details of the news, a telegraphic summary of which has been previously published. Our correspondent, who entered the city in advance of the army, in company with the Peace Commissioners, gives a graphic description of the country between Camp Scott and Salt Lake Valley, together with the Mormon fortifications at Echo Cañon, which appear not to have been so formidable as anticipated, though the natural advantages of the place are extraordinary. The interviews of the Peace Commissioners, Messrs. Powell and McCulloch, seem to have been attended with gratifying success, and they considered the object of their mission attained, though they would remain until the arrival of the army. They were expected to leave for Washington in about two weeks,

A very destructive fire occurred at Leavenworth, Kansas, on the night of the 14th inst., which consumed thirty buildings. The loss is estimated at over $100,000.

The exciting news of the new and extensive gold deposits found on Frazer River, will probably give a new impulse to emigration to California, and it is thought that the *Canadians* will go out in large numbers, as British subjects are likely to meet with fewer obstacles than others in mining operations in British Territory. The Mayor of this City has accordingly taken prompt measures to protect strangers coming here to take passage on the steamers from the systematic swindling of the bogus ticket-sellers. The location of each one of these unlawful establishments is to be posted prominently at all the railroad dépôts, and from the Mayor's squad an officer is to be detailed to stand near the door of each of these bogus offices to warn people of their true character, and to send passengers to the only genuine office of the steamers, *No. 177 West-street, at the corner of Warren-street.* All runners found at the dépôts soliciting strangers, will be arrested, and hack-drivers who leave their boxes to sieze baggage, and otherwise interfering with people arriving in the City, will be fined.

The Coroner's inquest on the bodies of those who perished by the accident on the Erie Railroad on Thursday night last, was concluded on Saturday morning, and resulted in a verdict exonerating the Railroad Company from all blame in the matter. A full report of the testimony, together with a corrected list of the killed and injured, will be found elsewhere in this morning's Times.

Five young girls, inmates of the Protestant House of Mercy at the foot of West Eighty-sixth-street, North River, were drowned on Friday evening, while bathing in the river. After going into the water, they joined hands and went out some distance in the river, when they were either carried beyond their depth by the force of the tide, or suddenly stepped into a deep hole, and, being unable to swim, sank to the bottom and were drowned. Several persons on the shore witnessed their struggles and used every effort to rescue them, but without effect. The bodies have not yet been recovered, although cannons have been fired over the place where the accident occurred, and the river in the vicinity thoroughly dragged with grappling irons. The search will be continued to-day. The names of the unfortunate girls are Azula Van Gelder, aged 14; Hannah H. Ryan, aged 15; Ellen Smith, aged 15; Margaret Flynn, aged 16; and Louisa Ever, aged 19. There were only fifteen girls connected with the Institution before this sad disaster occurred, leaving the present number but ten. The casualty has caused a general gloom in the neighborhood.

The Cotton market, on Saturday, ruled very firm, with sales of 3,500 bales. Less activity was discernible in Breadstuffs and Provisions. Sugars were in good demand at full rates. Linseed Oil was in lively request at improved rates. Freights were inactive, with 744 vessels of all classes in port.

Presidential Preferences.

The Chicago *Democrat*, a Republican journal of Democratic antecedents, urges, in an extended and able article, the renomination of Colonel Fremont as the candidate of the Opposition in 1860. For this course it presents several reasons, which will have weight with a large portion of the Republican Party. The chief of these is, of course, the strong support given him in 1856, which, although failing to elect him, sufficiently demonstrated his popularity. It states that he received a popular vote of 1,841,514, which, with 874,707 who voted for Fillmore, and the additional strength that may have since accrued to the Opposition, will be sufficient, if united, to command success two years hence.

It is, however, this question of effecting a union, which will be found difficult in practice. The Chicago *Democrat* does not blink its importance. On the contrary, it admits that division would be defeat in 1860, as it was in 1856, and it necessarily assumes that the 800,000 who supported Fillmore four years ago, would be cordially content to go for Fremont now.

Perhaps they would; but, on this point the Chicago *Democrat's* faith is somewhat greater than ours. At all events, this consideration presents a great, if not the chief difficulty, in the way of Fremont's nomination. The selection for 1860 will, it is probable, be governed to some extent by other considerations than a desire to please those only who who were gratified by the nomination of 1856. Placing the supporters of Fillmore out of the account, it is not to be concealed that powerful influences in the Republican Party are at work to secure the nomination of candidates who were then set aside from motives of expediency, but who will be pressed upon the next Republican Convention with a degree of energy which it will be difficult to resist.

Besides, there are not wanting Republican politicians who believe that success is to be looked for in the presentation of a new name, against which the prejudices arising from old differences and former opposition cannot be arrayed.

The path is not yet clear for any Presidential aspirant of either party. Many things will happen in the course of two years, which may change the whole face of the field, unhorsing old leaders, bringing forward new ones, and reversing the position of the cohorts. It is early, as yet, to claim that any particular man is anointed for the White House.

A Budget of Blunders.

A Washington telegram states that instructions have been sent to Mr. Forsyth to close the legation in the City of Mexico, and return to the United States. We are left to discover whether this is one of three or more things. It may be a token of dissatisfaction with Mr. Forsyth's course. It may be a sign of repentance at having fatuitously recognized the Government of Zuloaga. It may be a declaration of hostile feelings towards an offending power. The latter interpretation seems to be most nearly consonant with the preceding action of the Secretary of State, and we shall accept it until more definitely advised. And yet this belligerent attitude is assumed at the very moment the cause of belligerent feeling is removed. Zuloaga has put an end to his taxing of all the world. The decree must have reached Washington before the departure of the dispatch to Mr. Forsyth. To send such instructions, and adopt such a menacing diplomatic course, at the moment peace is offered on our own terms, is an evidence of mischievous intentions, which we may justly regard with apprehension. Can we believe that we are really to be urged into a conflict with our distracted neighbor upon grounds so unspeakably frivolous and untenable?

A specimen of the cases originating from the bad counsels of Mr. Forsyth may be found in another column. Mr. Migel, a native of Russia, but whose temporary residence in New-York, and marriage here, constitute his claims to American citizenship, settled some half-dozen years ago in Mexico. His business was successful. His was the largest jewelry establishment in the City of Mexico; and he had besides capital amounting to a half million of dollars invested in the pearl-fishery. This fortune he had amassed under the protection of Mexican laws; he had held his property securely for six years under that guarantee —untaxed, because a foreigner. Under the decree of Zuloaga he was assessed $700, the first call made upon him to bear a fair share of the burdens, which the wardship of his wealth inflicted. He resorted to Mr. Forsyth. Had that gentleman exercised a trace of common sense, he would have reflected that this man, whatever the merits of the case might be, was not a fair object about which to raise an international dispute. He was not a native of the United States; he was an adventurer, who in pursuit of fortune had, after making transient stay on our soil, embarked his means and made his domicil in Mexico. So thinking, he would have said, "Mr. Migel, the sum demanded is so trifling, compared with the lucrative business, and vast wealth you have at stake, that I would strongly advise you not to imperil your fortune, your family, your liberty, by a fruitless refusal to pay it. If you cannot persuade yourself that you ought to give some equivalent aid to the Government in its struggle to protect your interests; if you think that your poor neighbor, who has so much less advantage of Governmental care than you, ought to pay your share of taxation, because he happens to be a native, while you are not—if, in short, you begrudge the slightest return to Mexico of the prodigal wealth which you have drawn from her veins, then add a protest to the payment, and so enable yourself to contest the legality of the levy hereafter. Pay, at all events, and have done with it." Mr. Forsyth gave no such counsel. He bade the man risk everything; told him to bear all the penalties that the law might inflict, engaging the faith of the American Government to make good his losses. Acting on this mad advice, Mr. Migel allowed his shop to be broken open, permitted the officials to seize an amount of jewelry supposed equal to the amount of the assessment, and then submitted to a sentence of banishment, leaving his family and fortune behind him unprotected. He is now an exile, not without claims to commiseration as the victim of bad advice, whereas, had he resorted to the French or English Minister, they would have told him to pay under protest, and so remain in undisturbed possession of his home and his traffic. We have embarked in warfare, at present, merely diplomatic it is true, to vindicate instances of mischief-making like this. The responsibility is fearful; it belongs to the President and his Cabinet.

To prevent the possibility of mistake as to our position upon this question, we may be permitted a single word further. The capital error of Secretary Cass in the matter was the recognition of Zuloaga's dictatorship. When Comonfort fell, there was a Constitution recently accepted by the decided vote of the people of the Republic in full operation. Under its provisions Señor Juarez, the Vice-President, at the moment of the resignation of Comonfort, became President. He was recognized in nearly every State of the Republic. Zuloaga, however, being at the head of the troops in the capital, at a meeting of his friends, which he styled a Council of Notables, procured himself to be named Dictator; and obliged Señor Juarez to take refuge in Guadalajara. There was no room to doubt which was the legitimate Government. The mere possession of the capital with an armed force raised no claim whatever to the authority of Government *de facto*; while the great body of the State acknowledged a rival authority, in constitutional succession, and able to bring into the field a larger military force than the pretender in town. Yet with his usual perversity, Mr. Forsyth chose to recognize the legitimacy of the retroactive usurpation; and from that act, in which he was supported by Secretary Cass, arises all this difficulty in regard to the personal property tax. To maintain himself against the rightful authorities—and but for the moral support of the recognition by the foreign legations, he could not have maintained himself a week—Zuloaga has had to resort to extraordinary means, this impost in the number. Had Mr. Forsyth never acknowledged his Government, it would have been a proceeding, of course, to protest against the exaction, and advise his countrymen to refuse payment. Having once made that acknowledgment, and procured the indorsement of the home Government, his mouth was closed. He had no right—his Government has no right—to protest or object, whatever Zuloaga might find it necessary to do in sustaining himself, so long as he does not violate the law of nations or existing treaties. He has violated neither; it is not pretended that he has; yet Mr. Forsyth has protested and objected himself out of the country; has procured the banishment and possible ruin of American traders there; and brought the two nations into a serious diplomatic quarrel. Against these frequent and repeated self-stultifications, we, in turn, protest stoutly. By one wretched mistake we are placed in a viciously false position; by another, we are urged to the edge of war. Our only hope is, that by some happy blunder yet to be made, the effects of these may be neutralized.

The Erie Railroad Massacre.

The verdict of the Coroner's jury assembled at Port Jervis decides that nobody was responsible for the late calamity. It is always a very pleasant thing to see the innocent acquitted, and to discover that where a dreadful accountability was supposed to rest there is no accountabillity at all! Fate, misfortune, chance are answerable; human agency is absolved. These agreeable convictions are brought consolingly home to us by this verdict; we accept them and make the most of them. Yet yonder lie the dead; yonder again are the mangled, suffering, perhaps to die, or to live maimed and disabled a weary life. Everywhere is the wail and lamentation over the lost; and again the thought rises, is it after all true that accident is alone answerable; that this casualty is not a crime!

Fortunately, after Coroners' verdicts comes the verdict of the Press; and public opinion is over all. With the evidence before us, literally as received by the Jury, we are authorized to revise its judgment. The inquest does not determine the question. There was no attempt to enter into that thorough examination without which investigation is wasted. A handful of employes of the road—men dependent upon what they said for the food that fed them, and the clothes about them, and their shelter—of course told the story with as favorable a bearing as possible to the interests of their masters. Were they without the direct purpose of doing so, there is always that secret bias to the side of our own interests which insensibly colors our testimony, and accommodates our presentation of facts and opinions to the requirements of personal security. Beyond these were a few passengers out of hundreds, who told their tale as well as they might, and told it to the utter contradiction of the railroad groundlings; and there the case rested. There was no attempt to verify the condition of the road by the testimony of any save the interested witnesses. There was no attempt to reconcile the conflict between the statements of the passengers and those of the officers of the train, as to the rate of the speed; the public is without information as to the curves, grades and other characteristics of the track at the scene of the casualty. Let us see how far these omissions may be filled.

1. As to the condition of the road, which was originally laid upon that division with American rail of utterly worthless character, we have reason to believe that, through the Company's parsimony, it is actually unfit for public travel. We are instructed, that in the prosecution of its recent retrenchments, the repair gangs were cut down to a point quite inadequate to the security of the track, and that to this fact the presence of a defective rail at the point of calamity is attributable. There is no proof that the track was examined after the last preceding train had passed over it. Matters tend strongly to throw the responsibility of the accident upon the Company. They were a legitimate subject of inquiry for the Coroner. The verdict without them is worthless.

2. As to the rate of speed, nothing can be clearer than that the celerity of the trains must be modified by the condition of the road. If it be in any but the best repair, a high rate of speed is inexcusable. Yet the time-table, according to the testimony of engineer and conductor, required thirty miles an hour at that part of the road, the part being a steep grade, with curves, descending a mountain; a spot of all others requiring caution and moderation. Both these officials, however, admit that when they left Otisville, six miles from the scene of the disaster, they were some nine minutes behind time, and that they had to make up for the loss. The inference is that they were doing so by speed accelerated beyond the limits of the time-table. The figures furnished corroborate this inference. They were required to leave Otisville at 8:35 P. M. As they left nine minutes behind time, they must have left at 8:44. The Jury, in their verdict, find the accident occurred at 8:53—in other words, in *nine* minutes after their departure from Otisville—and during those nine minutes they traveled six miles. The rate of speed, therefore, after the train was fairly in motion, must have exceeded *forty-five miles an hour*—a result which agrees with the testimony of the passengers, who had remarked the furious rate at which they were moving, and expressed alarm at it the moment before the disaster occurred. Forty-five miles an hour, at night, down a mountain side, over old and defective rails, upon a road where repairs, for economical causes, are sparingly applied—these surely are not elements of safety; these surely form conclusive reasons for reversing the Coroner's verdict, and inculpating the Company.

We would gladly avoid the necessity of thus identifying the parties guilty in this affair. As we have said, it would be far easier to shut our eyes, and utter the false inanity—nobody to blame. But when a body of men announce to the public, publish it at stock-jobbing and loan-raising meetings, and otherwise demonstrate it, that they propose to do the largest possible business upon a reduction of all the outlays that give security to transit, we may justly consider ourselves warned of mischief to come. It is always safe to beware of insolvent railroads, where huge indebtedness is to be met by sums saved out of the guarantees to public safety. With this reasonable suspicion in advance, we find it justified by the present facts; and have no hesitation in saying that with the Company does the responsibility of this sad tragedy entirely rest. Let them be made to answer.

Douglas and the Democracy.

There are unmistakable indications that Douglas' Chicago speech is producing a powerful impression upon the Democratic Party. It was not a shot thrown away. The honorable Senator, in all his long experience on the stump, never made a bolder or an abler effort. His position is one of the most difficult which a political man can be called to occupy, and he has met its requirements, as all must admit, in no compromising or cowardly spirit. The stake for which he plays is the highest which can tempt the ambition of a public man. If he shall sustain himself in this contest, as well against his old political opponents as against the Buchanan Administration, he will be the foremost Democratic politician in the North if not in the Union. But on the other hand, if defeated he must go under for years, if not forever.

Mr. Douglas enters auspiciously upon the conflict. His reception in Chicago was all he could hope or his friends ask. Evidently he has made an impression upon the Illinois Democracy, a large majority of whom will sustain their old leader, regardless of all the thunders of the White House. And it is a significant fact that the Richmond *Enquirer*, in direct opposition to the Washington *Union*, urges the support of Douglas as the only way to save the Democratic Party in Illinois from defeat

There can be no doubt that the position of Douglas harmonizes with the general sentiment of Northern Democrats, and the practical question in the case is simply whether in Illinois this sentiment will be yielded in compliance with orders from Washington. It is a point of party discipline which is involved, and the result cannot well be predicted. Douglas has one advantage in the fight, which to such a man is not small. He is on the spot, meeting his old friends face to face, and pleading his own cause to audiences accustomed for twenty years to listen to his words and follow his lead. Against such influences the drill-sergeants of the Administration will find it hard to contend, the more especially as for their candidate, whoever he may be, there is from the start no possibility of success. If Douglas is beaten, Lincoln, the Republican, inevitably goes to the Senate.

The tone of the Washington *Union* precludes the idea of conciliation. There is, indeed, no disposition on either side to offer or to accept a peace, and from this time onward till November the war will be waged with all the force the belligerents can muster.

Dudley Observatory.—Owing to the sudden death of Mr. John N. Wilder, we learn that the reply of the Trustees to the Scientific Counsel will be delayed. The preparation of the paper had been confided to Mr. Wilder, and it was doubtless to his interest, and careful and conscientious labors upon the task, that his fatal illness is to be ascribed. His loss will be severely felt.

The Collins Steamers.—Mr. Collins desires us to say, that "there is no foundation whatever for the statement" published by one of the City papers, that the steamers have been sold, conditionally or otherwise.

Death of General John A. Quitman.

A telegram announces the death of Gen. John Anthony Quitman, at Natchez, Miss., on Saturday.

General Quitman was by birth a New-Yorker; by education, long habit and political affinity, a Southerner. He was born at Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, in this State, on the 1st September, 1799. His father, the Rev. Frederick H. Quitman, pastor of two Evangelical Churches in Dutchess County, was a Prussian by birth. His mother was a daughter of the Governor of the Dutch Island of Curaçoa. The General was the fifth of seven children. His father intended him for the pulpit, and gave him a thorough education. In his twentieth year, young Quitman was appointed to a Professorship in Mount Airy College, near Philadelphia, and held the position for some 15 months. His leisure hours, up to this period, had been devoted to the study of the law, and by his father's consent, on relinquishing his Professorship, he removed Westward, pursued his journey on foot to Chilicothe, Ohio, was admitted to the bar in that town and practiced a year. He then removed to Natchez, where he formed a law partnership with Mr. Griffith. In 1824 he married Miss Eliza Turner, niece of the Chancellor of Mississippi; in the Summer of 1827 was elected State Representative on the Democratic ticket from Adams County; distinguished himself as a member of the Judiciary Committee in that branch of the Legislature; and in 1828 was appointed by the Governor to the officer of Chancellor, to which he was subsequently reëlected by the Legislature. He was a third time chosen Chancellor, after the office became elective under the new Constitution of the State. In 1831, while a member of the Constitutional Convention, he introduced a proposition to prohibit the Legislature from borrowing money or pledging the credit of the State for Banking purposes; a measure which did not prevail, though earnestly urged by the mover, who seems to have entertained apprehensions of the evils of repudiation. In 1835 Mr. Quitman was elected State Senator, and in the following year was elected President of the Senate, to perform the duties of Governor, the Gubernatorial office having become vacant. His first message to the Legislature, delivered in 1836, is still ranked among the ablest of States-Rights documents. In the same year, a public meeting of the citizens of Natchez selected him for the command of a body of volunteers, who went to the aid of the people of Texas against the outrages of the Mexicans and Indians. This was the General's first taste of war.

In 1839, the General visited Europe as agent of the Mississippi Railroad Company, and on his return was appointed a Judge of the High Court of Errors and Appeals of Mississippi, but saw fit to decline the offer, and returned to the practice of the law. In the Spring of 1844, a meeting was called at his instance in the City of Jackson, with a view of promoting the annexation of Texas to the United States. Soon after came the Mexican war, in the course of which General Quitman won his laurels as a brave and successful soldier. He was appointed one of the six Brigadier Generals to command the Volunteer force, and at the opening of the campaign joined Gen. Taylor at Camargo.

General Quitman's first demonstration against the enemy was the storming of Fort Tanneria, a strong work at the lower part of the town of Monterey, which he attacked at the head of the Tennessee Regiment and the Mississippi Rifles, on the 21st day of September, 1846, and captured on the 23d. On the death of General Harmer, and the retirement of General Butler, the command of the entire Volunteer force fell to General Quitman. He was intrusted by General Taylor with the command of the expedition against Victoria, the capital of Tamaulipas; assaulted that place with seven regiments, and took possession Dec. 28, 1847. His forces were afterwards joined to the army under General Scott. In the meantime, General Quitman had received from the President his commission of Major-General in the regular service, bearing date April 14, 1847. The General was present in all the hard-fought actions from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, and after the capture of the capital, received the appointment of civil and military Governor of the city. He was ordered home at the end of the year 1847, and peace was soon after declared.

Since that period, Gen. Quitman's life has been chiefly political. At the Baltimore Democratic Convention, in 1848, his name was prominent among the candidates for the Vice-Presidency; in the Presidential campaign of 1849 he was a Democratic State Elector for Mississippi, and in the same year was elected Governor of the State. In 1855 he was elected to Congress, as Representative for the Fifth District of Mississippi, and was reëlected in 1857 without opposition. At the commencement of the Thirty-fifth Congress, he was appointed by Speaker Orr to the Chairmanship of the Committee on Military Affairs—a position in which his military experience and sound judgment have been alike displayed. His death leaves the Chairmanship of that Committee, as well as a seat in Congress, vacant.

Gen. Quitman was in person tall and of commanding air; his temperament was active, his style of composition vigorous, and his powers as a debater above mediocrity. In private life, the General had an enviable reputation. His death is reputed to have been occasioned by the effects of disease contracted at the National Hotel in Washington, during the prevalence of the remarkable epidemic which occurred at that house Winter before last.

Amusements.

After a week of vain effort the promenade concerts came to an end on Saturday, and for at least a month the Academy of Music will be closed. It seems to be impossible to make a large undertaking permanent in the Summer months. The best-intentioned experiments have been made by all our operatic and musical managers, but since Mme. Sontag's triumphant season at Castle Garden, they have resulted in loss and discouragements. These promenade concerts were conducted with spirit and liberality; the house was decorated in a pleasing manner, and the novelty of such an elegant promenade should, in itself, have proved an attraction—but the house showed no visible sign of improvement, and on Saturday, was so lamentably empty that the management concluded it would be wise not to press the matter. During the week some important changes were made in the programme, and Mr. Sedgwick and his little son added to the list of soloists. These artists are fine performers on the concertina, and always succeeded in eliciting a good share of applause.

During the latter part of August Mr. Maretzek will commence a short season at this house prior to his departure for Havana. Mr. Maretzek has secured an entirely new company, and promises to produce some novelties. Mme. Gassier, a fascinating lady and charming singer, is the prima donna, and the tenor and basso are new. Signor Gassier is the baritone. With the energy and talent which Mr Maretzek always brings to his campaigns, we may safely prophecy a success in this new undertaking.

In the meantime we are promised a grand Musical Festival at Jones' Wood, which for this occasion will be thrown entirely open. The arrangements, which are on a scale of unusual magnitude, are progressing in the most satisfactory manner. In a musical point of view the Festival will be very interesting. The singing societies of New-York and the neighboring places will be put on their mettle, for there are two splendid silver vases to be awarded as prizes to the best societies, and of course they will all try their hardest. A grand orchestra of two hundred players will enable Messrs. Maretzek and Anschutz to test their relative powers with the *bâton*, and to interpret some splendid open air music. The other attractions consist of *bals champetres*, balloon ascensions, fireworks, &c., &c. Notwithstanding the enormous outlay which the undertaking involves the price of admission will be but twenty-five cents.

At Wallack's Theatre the Florences enter on their third week, and present an entirely new bill. "The Irish Doctor," "Thrice Married," and the "Irish Baron," are the attractions. At Niblo's Garden, Mr. Blake takes his benefit, and will play *Jessie Rural* in Boucicault's comedy of "Old Heads and Young Hearts." At Wood's Minstrel's, the "Panorama of the Hudson" will be presented for the last time, together with the usual amount of Ethiopian Minstrelsy. At Barnum's Museum, Wyman, the Wizard and Ventriloquist, continues his famous entertainments, and delights and astonishes large audiences. At the National Theatre, "Clandare," the "Dead Boxer," and the "Wandering Minstrel," are up for to night. The enterprising manager of this popular place of amusement has completed an engagement with Mons. Zavistowski's juvenile ballet troupe, and these exceedingly clever children will soon make their appearance in new and appropriate pieces.

The Palace Garden is by far the best attended place of recreation in the City. An excellent balloon ascension took place here on Friday, and attracted a great deal of attention; on Saturday there was a concert and a fine display of fireworks. From three to five thousand people enjoy nightly the well-arranged attractions of this excellently conducted garden. It is precisely the sort of place we have wanted in New-York, and its success is really a matter of congratulation.

City Items.

Hurry to the Country.—There were 111 deaths more last week than the week before in this City—making 553 in all. Of these 228 were boys and 192 girls. The greatest increase was in the cases of cholera infantum—they being 167 last week against 49 of the week preceding. The fatal cases of infantile convulsion were 57, against 27 of the week before. While the weather is hot, and rotting fruit plenty in market, the foul, nasty air of the crowded portions of the City is no proper stuff for children to breathe. Those who can, should remove their little ones into the country without delay. Even families who live in the upper Wards and in suburban quarters, find their little ones unusually subject to diarrhœa, dysentery and turns of vomiting. Change of air does them all good, and the diet that they get of pure milk and fresh fruits in the country is the best medicine. The milk of all our neighborhood is certainly very much improved since the swill-milk enormities were unveiled, still swill-milk has found its scores of victims during the past week, and will find more before the month is out—probably all the more that some ignorant parents may believe the outrageous doctrines concerning it that Aldermen Tuomey, Read and Tucker have promulgated in their notorious report, and the majority of the Board of Health indorsed. We cannot too earnestly urge upon parents, who can, to fly with their children to the country—now.

For the South and West.—Through tickets for the Great Southern and Southwestern route from New-York *via* Washington, Orange and Alexandria Railroad, Richmond, Lynchburg, Knoxville, to Montgomery or Memphis, by continuous railroad, and thence to New-Orleans, are now sold at the office of the New-Jersey Railroad Company, at the foot of Cortlandt-street, New-York. The route is said to be 200 miles shorter than any other, passing through the finest portions of Virginia and Tennessee, and is a great accommodation to the traveler and the business public.

The Weather.—None but chronic grumblers must complain of the current weather. The last three dags of last week were entirely satisfactory. Unless a man were hungry, or dyspeptic, or hen-packed, he could scarcely find it in his depraved heart to say one word to the discredit of the cool, comfortable days and temperate nights. Yesterday set out with a murky, close atmosphere, but the sun struggled out by 11 o'clock. By 1 a fine shower came over us which, however, passing off before 3, saved the straw-bonnets, lace mantillas and pineapple silks of the lady church goers. The evening was all that could be desired—of just the sort when men like to sit on their westward-looking piazzas and enjoy themselves.

The Swill-milk Question.—Alderman Tuomey, following in the wake of Alderman Reed, on Saturday preferred a charge of libel against Frank Leslie. The affidavit of complaint is precisely the same as that made by Alderman Reed heretofore reported. The basis of the complaint being a very happy and suggestive wood cut in the last number of *Frank Leslie*. The accused has not been arrested yet.

Quarantine Affairs.—The brig *Orinoco*, from Remedios, arrived yesterday. James Saight, of New-London, the second mate, died in the port of Remedios on the 27th ult. On the 9th of July, at sea, the first mate, J. H. Holden, of Coulter, Maine, died of the same disease. The remainder of the crew arrived in good health. She was sent to the lower quarantine anchorage.

Hope Ever.—The Girls' Normal School of the City had its last session for the term on Saturday. Mr. Peter Cooper was present and spoke handsomely of the Atlantic Telegraph enterprise—incidentally saying, in substance, that he still believed it practicable and likely soon to be "a fact accomplished."

Alligator-ical.—Mr. S. S. Southworth, who became bail for Stephen H. Branch, when the *Alligator* was indicted for libel, has published a card in explanation of his friendliness. He says he has never read the *Alligator*, and knows nothing of the truth of the libels alleged; but he has known Branch for thirty years and more as a good and quiet member of society. Mr. Southworth says:

> "He (Branch) possesses erratic talents and genius, writes with great force and effect, and, as far as originality is concerned, is the great original of all originals. But it is doubted if that originality is well balanced. He goes off at random, and does not hesitate about consequences. It is said that he is sometimes in that condition which Sir Hugh Evans would distinguish by the application of *de lunatico*. If Mr. Branch is a *lunatic*—and the quality of the *lunatico* has for a century predominated in his family—he certainly has method in his madness. He is not addicted to a single or a solitary vice. Temperate to frigidity, an ascetic in religion and morals, he presents the rare spectacle of a good and virtuous man performing those extraordinary acts of life which engender malice and vengeance."

THE TELEGRAPH FLEET.

Particulars of the Last Failures.

FORTY MILES OF CABLE LOST.

Statements of Mr. Cyrus W. Field and Mr. Richards—Return of the Niagara to the Rendezvous—The Agamemnon Disabled in a Storm—The Cable Broken Loose on the Agamemnon—A New Attempt to Lay the Cable to be Made.

We published in the Times of Saturday a telegram from Boston, announcing the arrival of the ship *Alice Munroe*, Captain Comings, at that port from Liverpool, with further news from the Atlantic Telegraph fleet. The Boston papers of Saturday contain fuller accounts. The *Courier* says:

The ship *Alice Munroe*, Captain Comings, from Liverpool, June 12, arrived at the Boston quarantine yesterday afternoon, with important intelligence from the Atlantic Telegraph Fleet. He fell in with two of the ships, in mid-ocean, on Sunday, June 27, and learned from the lieutenant of the *Niagara*, and Mr. Cyrus W. Field, who boarded his ship, that two unsuccessful attempts had been made to submerge the cable; and that the fleet were about to enter upon a third experiment. We give Captain Comings' report as follows:

REPORT OF CAPTAIN COMINGS.

"At sea, Sunday, June 27, lat. 52° 5′ north, long. 33° 15′ west; wind west, light; weather hazy; saw two ships heading to the eastward; on looking with a glass, found them to be the United States steam-frigate *Niagara*, and H. B. M. steamship *Gorgon*, of the Telegraphic Squadron, and as they were lying still, I at once tacked ship and stood towards them. At 11 A. M., was boarded by Cyrus W. Field, Esq., and a lieutenant from the *Niagara*, from whom we received a letter bag, and the following communication:

MR. FIELD'S COMMUNICATION.

"The squadron had experienced very bad weather since leaving port, and were 16 days reaching their destination; that they had made two unsuccessful attempts to lay the Cable. On the 26th, when they made the second attempt, *they succeeded in laying upwards of 40 miles, and were going along finely, when the communication suddenly ceased* at 12:55, Sunday morning, June 27.

The ships then returned to the starting point (according to agreement) and were waiting for the *Agamemnon* and *Valorous* to return. As soon as they should do so, a new splice would be made and another attempt made to lay the Cable."

"We lost sight of the *Niagara* at 3:30 P. M., 27th. The *Agamemnon* and *Valorous* were not then in sight, and as it set in foggy soon after I do not think the squadron joined before the next day.

Mr. Field seemed in good spirits, and thought they should yet succeed in laying the cable. No cause could be assigned by those on board the *Niagara* for the breaking of the cable the second time, as it did not break near the ship. The weather was fine, and the sea smooth at the time. The stormy weather had caused much delay and some slight injury to the squadron. One ship had a coal-bunker break loose, and broke the leg of one sailor and the arm of another. They were all well on board the *Niagara*, the machinery worked finely, and the ship performed well in all respects.

The weather has been very stormy and unsettled ever since parting, sometimes blowing a gale from the westward. Ship *Alice Monroe*,

J. S. COMINGS, Master.

July 3, 1858—Lat. 47° 30′ N., lon. 47° 30′ W."

STATEMENT OF MR. JOHN RICHARDS.

From the Boston Courier, July 17.

Our own reporter visited the *Alice Munroe* at Quarantine—six miles down the harbor, last night,—returning to the city at an early hour this morning, bringing the following information procured from the first mate, Mr. John Richards:

"The *Alice Munroe* left Liverpool on the 13th of June, three days later than the date of the sailing of the Telegraph Fleet from Plymouth. She experienced almost constant southerly gales and was forced to take a much more northerly course than she otherwise would have done. Being a very staunch vessel, she rode out the storms with entire ease and safety, and was subjected to no injury.

On the morning of the 27th, about 8 o'clock saw the frigate *Niagara* lying to in lat. 52° 05′ long. 33° 15′, and was shortly boarded by a boat from her containing Mr. Cyrus W. Field, of New-York, and a lieutenant of the *Niagara*. It was then foggy, but the weather was very calm. Mr. Field and the lieutenant desired Captain Cummings to take certain letters and papers relative to the telegraph expedition to the United States, and wrote one or two letters on board the *Alice Munroe* during the hour or more they remained on board of her. They also communicated to Captain Cummings and Mr. Richards a statement of their doings for the past fortnight. They stated that both vessels, the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon* experienced the most violent southerly gales from the day they left Plymouth, and were driven as far north as lat, 54°, much higher than the rendezvous, thus delaying their operations for several days. The *Niagara* behaved in all respects like a thorough sea-going vessel, and was none the worse for the storm. The *Agamemnon*, on the contrary, suffered severely. At one time, the commander of the *Agamemnon informed the first officer that he had no hopes of saving his vessel two hours longer, so great was her straining.* But the storm subsided at last, and the *Agamemnon* rode out the gale. A most unfortunate accident occurred on board, however caused by the breaking loose of the "cone," which held the cable in its position on the gun-deck. The cable "got adrift," and was pitched about the deck undoubtedly much to its damage. Two hundred tons of coal also "got adrift" on the same deck, and caused infinite trouble. Two seamen were injured by these accidents, one of them having an arm broken, and the other having a leg broken.

The two vessels and their tenders finally arrived on the ground, and on the morning of the 26th a connection of the cable was effected—the weather being then sufficiently calm. The paying out of the cable had scarcely commenced before the wire snapped. After a few hours' detention another splice was made, and the steamers started—the *Agamemnon* and her consort for Ireland, and the *Niagara* and her companion for the American coast. Signals were kept up between the two fleets constantly, a message being transmitted every fifteen minutes, and all was going on well till about forty miles had been paid out, when the electricians on board the *Niagara* discovered that the current was broken. This was at 12½ o'clock A. M. of the 27th. The *Niagara* was immediately put about, and she had already reached the mid ocean rendezvous, when at 8 o'clock she was first seen by the *Alice Munroe*. It was believed on board the *Niagara* that the cause of the second breaking was a kink in the *Agamemnon's* wire, caused by its disarrangement during the gale, but of this there is no certainty. Nothing was said to Mr. Richards about the working of the new brakes—probably there had been no occasion to put them in use.

Mr. Field could not conceal his evident downheartedness; he certainly had occasion for much foreboding. The theory that June was the most propitious month for carrying out the enterprise, was entirely destroyed; the vaunting boasts of the London *Times* as to the superior capacities of the *Agamemnon*, was put to rest by the narrow escape of that vessel from going to pieces without the aid of rocks or icebergs; and the two breakings of the wire at the very beginning of the trial—these were certainly enough to dismay the stoutest confidence.

The *Alice Munroe* parted from the company of the *Niagara* shortly after noon of the 27th, and lost sight of her about 4 o'clock. The *Agamemnon* had not then come in sight. The *Niagara* had hoped that her consort would arrive in season to make another trial that day; but as the weather was foggy, though calm, it is hardly probable that anything was done on the 27th. For two days subsequently the weather was quite calm and favorable, but after that there was another succession of heavy southerly gales, and the weather on the Banks, as experienced by the *Alice Munroe*, was exceedingly rough.

SEAWORTHINESS OF THE NIAGARA.

The Boston *Traveller* says:

"We understand that Captain Comings is not sanguire, from his experience of the weather after he parted with them, that their anticipations of better luck upon their next attempt would be realized. He has rarely seen a stormier June passage than that he has just experienced. His doubts are strengthened by the fact that 19 days have elapsed since the *Alice Munroe* parted with the *Niagara*, and yet we have no tidings from her."

We learn from another source a confirmation of the statement that the *Niagara*, with her enormous load of cable, passed through the severe storms encountered by the fleet without the least injury, everything moving with the precision of clock-work on board.

No News of the Cable.

St. Johns, N. F., Saturday, July 17.

The weather is dull and quite warm, and not unfavorable for the Telegraph Fleet. Wind West.

Halifax, Sunday, July 18—5 P. M.

Owing probably to some slight disarrangement of the line, there has been no communication with Newfoundland to-day. The weather here is calm and cloudy.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The meeting for prayer for seamen held in the month of July, in connection with the Mariners' Church, was one of peculiar interest, made especially so by the presence and address of the Rev. Dr. Matthews. The Society for the benefit of seamen was instituted in the year 1818—and the house erected in Roosevelt-street as a Bethel was the first of the kind ever erected in the world—and the Rev. Dr. Matthews preached the sermon at the dedication of that church on 4th June, 1820. In reviewing, the other night, the prosperity of the religious work among seamen, Dr. Matthews presented some most interesting reminiscences of the past. When the Bethel in Roosevelt-street was ready for dedication, the opening of the house was looked forward to with much anxiety. But on the arrival at the place of worship all were surprised to find the house and the street full of people, all crowding to hear the sermon. The old church was closed on the 9th day of April, 1854, and the new edifice opened on Madison-street. The present society is under the support of the New-York Port Society, an organization embracing the leading merchants from the various evangelical denominations. The Rev. Charles J. Jones is the pastor. He is an able, eloquent man, once a sailor, with a warm sailor's heart, preaching to crowded congregations of sailors and indefatigable in his calling. Within the last 28 months 308 persons have united with the church. Many cases of marked conversion among captains and mates and seamen have occurred; large numbers of books have been given to seamen to read at sea; A reading room and library is furnished to them gratuitously in a room under the church, and no means spared to add to the comfort or spiritual welfare of seamen.

The Rev. Mr. White, for many years the Pastor of the Congregational Church at Carmansville, has resigned his charge, and accepted a call to a church in Meriden, Conn. The pressure, and the failure of a gentleman on whom the church relied to aid in the erection of a suitable house of worship, induced Mr. White to abandon the field in which he has toiled for so long a time.

The Rev. Mr. Webb, of Augusta, Me., has declined the liberal call tendered to him from the Bowdoin-street Church, in Boston. Mr. Webb has received and declined four other calls within a few months. But this fact will only add, probably, to the number of calls made on him. But the declination of calls from "popular churches," so-called, on the part of Pastors happily settled, would seem to indicate that the ministry is to be more permanent. Experience has proved that a man happily and comfortably settled with an affectionate people, gains little by removal to a city charge, with the additional salary of a few hundred dollars.

The revival in the city of Boston has been followed by some discussions on the subject of future punishment. The Rev. Mr. Adams gave a sermon in the Rev. Mr. King's church, in favor of eternal punishment. To this Mr. King replied. This was followed by a sermon from Mr. Dexter, of the Pine-street Church. To this the Rev. Mr. Thayer replied.

The *Churchman* has a blast this year against pews. Last year it was fans. The doctrine of this year is unquestionably of the Puseyite order. To the statement of the *Church Journal*, that five out of six clergymen of the Episcopal Church have come from non-Episcopal Churches, the *Examiner* replies that it must be a poor church that cannot supply only one-sixth of its own pulpits. Mr. Seaver, formerly editor of the Buffalo *Courier*, has succeeded Dr. Henry as editor of the *Churchman*.

A pastor in Maine writes to the *Inquirer* that he is left almost alone in the work in his parish; that his Sunday School has no Superintendent, and none is likely, as the office has been offered to every fit man in the parish—that his Sunday School needs teachers—that the Church has no deacon—and that he needs *one* man in the evening meeting to prevent it from becoming "an incipient maternal meeting."

The Way of Life, the new "Revival Paper," so called, suspended publication on the 10th of July, with the 13th number. This suspension was made inevitable by the assignment of Mr. Geo. P. Edgar, the principal owner, and the impossibility to raise funds enough to carry it on at present. If arrangement can be made, the suspension of the paper will be only temporary. Mr. Herries, late of the New-York *Tribune*, was the principal editor.

The Unitarian Society, in Concord, Mass., have recently called the Rev. G. Reynolds to become their Pastor. They have called the Unitarian Church to sit in council at the selectment. And the invitation has been accepted and a delegate chosen. Such an event has not transpired since the division of the Unitarian and the Trinitarian congregations about forty years ago. Which party has "gone over" in this case does not appear.

The Rev. Mr. Robinson's parish in Winchester, Mass., have made him a present of a saddle-horse. The Rev. Mr. Nason's Society, in Natick, took possession of the parsonage one night this week and filled it with good and valuable things..... The Rev. Mr. Sessions has been dismissed from his church at Melrose, with full recommendations.... A new Baptist church was instituted last week in Jersey City, the Rev. Duncan Dunbar, of this City, presided.

In noticing the renunciation of Unitarianism by the Rev. Mr. Coddege, of Boston, and the equivocal position of Prof. Huntington and others, a writer in the *Christian Inquirer*, of this City, accounts for this on the ground that the "old school Unitarianism" has been bartered for Parkerism—that men preach Christ's humanity and not his divinity—hold to a promiscuous communion—celebrate the Lord's Supper seldom or not at all, and teach universal salvation as soon as one dies without regard to fitness or character.

The appearance of the Rev. Dr. Adams, Presbyterian, in one of the stalls of Trinity Church, at the funeral of young Hamilton, recalls an interesting historical fact that may be new to many of our readers. The first Rector in Trinity Church, in New-York, was the Rev. Mr. Vesey. He was instituted Rector in 1697. The services were performed in the Dutch Church in Garden-street. The Rev. Henry Solyns, the Pastor of the Dutch Church, officiated on the occasion, as did also the Rev. J. P. Nucella, a Dutch Dominie. And till the Trinity Church edifice was completed, the Rev. Rector Vesey and the Dominie Solyns officiated alternately in the Garden-street Church. In 1789 the Dutch Church was out of repair; and on the records of Trinity Church will be found this minute: "It being represented that the Old Dutch Church is now used as a hospital for His Majesty's troops, this Corporation, impressed with a grateful remembrance of the former kindness of the members of that ancient Church, do offer the use of St. George's Church to the congregation for celebrating Divine worship." The liberal offer was accepted, and Gov. Burnet, the son of the illustrious Bishop Burnet, presented an organ to the Garden-street Church.

One of the Sunday papers contained an account of one of the John-street prayer meetings It fell into the hands of a dissolute young man who was led to the Saviour from meeting the account of the meeting in that paper.

Princeton Theological Seminary bids fair to censure the calumny of the degeneracy of ministers' sons. One-fifth of the present number of students are the sons of ministers; and in that Institution may now be seen the grandsons of the Rev. Drs Griffin and Witherspoon, and the great-grandson of the Rev. Jonathan Edwards.

We learn from the *Chicago Journal* of the 13th inst, that the First Presbyterian Church of that city has given a unanimous call to the Rev. Dr. Cuyler, of this City.

Rev George M. Tuthill, of St. Clair, Mich., has accepted a call to the Pontiac Congregational Church of the same State. He assumes his new charge immediately.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Recal of Mr. Forsyth, our Minister to Mexico.

A Commercial Convention with Belgium—Officers Destined for Washington Territory, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 18.

On Friday, after my dispatch of that date had been forwarded, the President, in conference with Secretary Cass and Attorney-General Black, determined to recall Mr. Forsyth at once; and, countermanding their previous orders, Captain Henry was dispatched the same evening, *via* Charleston and Havana, as an express to Mr. Forsyth, with instructions for him to return. As Captain H. speaks the Spanish language fluently, it is apprehended by the Government that he will have no difficulty in reaching the City of Mexico.

The President says he will submit the whole subject to Congress, and throw the responsibility upon the proper shoulders. The President is powerless in the premises.

Yesterday, a Convention touching our commercial relations with Belgium, was signed at the State Department by Secretary Cass and Bosch Spencer, the Belgian Minister.

The attending physician of General Quitman telegraphed to a friend in this city, that the General was dying of the National Hotel disease. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 17.

The following named officers are ordered to proceed to Washington Territory, and report to Gen. Clarke: Major Carlton and Lieutenant R. Johnston, of the Dragoons; Captains Wallen, English and Underwood, Lieutenants Bysel, Woods, Quattlebaum and Bonnycastle, of the Infantry; and Lieutenant Ayres, of the Artillery. They will leave with the reinforcements from New-York.

The steamer *Water Witch* has arrived here.

It is true, as reported, that Minister Forsyth has been instructed to withdraw the legation from Mexico, and return home. Mr. Henry, of the Army, is bearer of dispatches to him.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 18.

Baron Gerolt, the Prussian Minister, having received permission of absence from this country, will leave for Europe in a few days, for his family, with whom he will return in the Autumn.

M. Blondel, the successor recently appointed by the Belgian Government to H. de Bosch Spencer, who was appointed minister to Turkey, has since been named to Sardinia, and it is not improbable that this arrangement may retain M. Spencer in this country.

From Albany.

THE NEW CANAL COMMISSIONER—THE FUNERAL OF MR. WILDER.

ALBANY, Saturday, July 17.

The Hon. Samuel B. Ruggles, the newly appointed Canal Commissioner, has been in town here, but left this morning for New-York. He expresses a strong personal inclination to decline the appointment, but will probably be induced to accept it for the sake of the Canals, to the interests of which he has long been devoted.

The funeral of Mr. John N. Wilder was attended from the North Pearl street Baptist church by an immense concourse of persons. The Young Men's Association, the members of the City Corporation, the Burgesses' Corps, and the Washington Continentals all turned out in bodies in citizen's dress. The procession was very large, some thousands of persons joining in it. The funeral services were shared in by the Rev. Mr. Fuller, of Baltimore, the Rev. Dr. Anderson, of Rochester, and the Rev. Dr. Welch, formerly of North Pearl street Church. They were exceedingly solemn and impressive. The stores were very generally closed. The remains were conveyed to the cemetery, where the family vault of the deceased is located.

Destructive Fire at Leavenworth City, Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Thursday, July 15,
Via Booneville, Saturday, July 17.

A fire broke out here about midnight on the 14th inst, which at one time threatened the destruction of the denser portion of the city.

It originated in the green room of the Union Theatre, corner of Third and Delaware streets, and rapidly communicated to the adjoining buildings.

Thirty buildings, principally included in the block bounded by Cherokee, Shawnee, Second and Third streets, were reduced to ashes.

The loss is estimated at $100,000, on which there is but a trifling insurance. There is no apparatus or fire organization in the city, and the progress of the conflagration was providentially arrested by a lull of the wind and a copious fall of rain. A general panic was manifested at the breaking out of the fire, but the citizens afterwards worked energetically, and the fire was finally got under about 3 o'clock.

One hundred and fifty recruits from Carlisle barracks, destined for the regiment of mounted rifles in New-Mexico, arrived at the fort last night. They go forward forthwith.

Affairs in Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 17.

Mr. J. L. Henshaw sold to-day, at auction, $75,000 of United States fives of 1865, for 102¼@102⅜.

Mrs. Whittlesey, editress of the *Mothers' Magazine*, died at Colchester, Conn., on Friday.

Wm. Brightmore, *alias* "Spunkey," a noted thief, while being conveyed to-day to the State Prison at Charlestown, to serve out a sentence of seven years, jumped from the vehicle and ran, falling through a railroad track fifteen feet into the water. As he came up, Warden Paynes presented a pistol, when Brightmore yielded.

Melancholy Casualty.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 17.

A collision occurred this evening between a light four-oared boat of the Yale Navy and a Springfield club-boat, eight oars, while practicing on the river, by which the former was capsized, and one of her crew, named George E. Dunham, a junior of Yale College, was drowned. His body has been recovered. Mr. Dunham was a son of Austin Dunham, of the firm of E. N. Kellogg & Co., wool dealers, of Hartford, Conn.

Death of General Quitman.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, July 17.

General Quitman died at his residence near Natchez, this morning, of the disease which he contracted at the National Hotel last Fall.

Serious Accident from Camphene.

NEWARK, Sunday, July 18.

Late last night Susannah Jaeck, an aged German woman, while attempting to fill a camphene lamp, was so badly injured by its explosion that she died in a few hours. Her daughter lies in a precarious condition from the same accident.

A Son of Prof. Rearson Drowned.

SCHENECTADY, Saturday, July 17.

A son of Prof. Rearson, of Union College, aged about seventeen years, was drowned last evening, about 7½ o'clock, in the Mohawk River, here. He was out in a skiff with two others, and fell overboard and was drowned. His body was recovered soon after. His funeral takes place to-morrow.

Convention of the Sons of Malta.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 17.

One hundred and fifty delegates to the National Convention of the Sons of Malta have arrived here, including 15 from San Francisco, and representatives from Cuba and Mexico. Delegates from France and England are expected by the *Canada*. The Convention meets on Monday next.

Accident on the Jackson Railroad.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, July 16.

A collision has occurred to the mail train on the New-Orleans and Jackson Railroad, at Bohala. Several persons were wounded, but no one was killed.

The Erie Canal.

SCHENECTADY, Saturday, July 17.

The canal-break near this city has been nearly repaired, and boats will pass freely on Monday next.

The Steam Frigate Roanoke.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 17.

The steam frigate *Roanoke* is to be fitted for sea immediately at the Charlestown Navy Yard.

Arrival of the Canada at Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 17.

The steamship *Canada* arrived here from Halifax at about 7 o'clock this evening. The papers she brings contain nothing of special interest additional to the dispatch already sent over the wires. Her mails will be forwarded to New-York to-morrow (Sunday) evening, and are due in New-York at an early hour on Monday morning.

Departure of the Anglo-Saxon.

QUEBEC, Saturday, July 17.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon* sailed for Liverpool at 10 o'clock this morning, with 92 cabin and 388 steerage passengers.

FROM MEXICO.

Movements of the Constitutional Party in the North—A Railroad Through Chihuahua—Guadalajara Attacked—The Action of Minister Forsyth—Case of Hardship from Following His Bad Advice—New Commercial Regulations in Campeachy.

The arrival of the steamer *General Rusk*, at New-Orleans, from Brazos Santiago, furnishes advices from Monterey to the 28th ult.

Vidaurri was to start for San Luis Potosi on the 10th inst., with 2,000 men, eight pieces of artillery and ammunition, and to take command of the Army of the North. Zuazua was leaving Zacatecas with about 4,000 men, to attack San Luis Potosi, and would not wait for the arrival of Vidaurri. The latter was in bad health, but in excellent spirits and sanguine of success. It was rumored that propositions of reconciliation had been made to him by the centralists, but that he refused to entertain them unless they acknowledged the supremacy of the Constitutional Government.

It was stated that a portion of the liberal army under Degollado and Blanco attacked Guadalajara, carrying all the outworks and driving the enemy to the main plaza, which was to have been stormed on the 14th inst. Miramon had left San Luis at the head of 4,000 men, to aid the besieged, and Zuazua was closely following in his rear with a heavy force of rifles. A great battle was anticipated.

It was rumored that Moreno, commandant at Tampico, had been reduced to the necessity of making peace overtures to Caravajal, who answered that he could listen to no terms which did not recognize the existing authorities.

Galindo is military commander of Nuevo Leon during the absence of Vidaurri, and is charged with the duty of organizing and supplying forces, ammunition, &c., for the army of the North. His position on the Rio Grande is considered highly favorable for obtaining supplies. Vidaurri says they are determined to send liberal forces from the North to overwhelm the reactionists. A thousand men from Chihuahua, under Cornado, were marching to join the army of the North. It is expected that by the end of July there would be about eight thousand federal troops concentrated at San Luis Potosi, ready to march towards the city of Mexico.

The correspondent of the Brownsville *Flag*, at Rowa, says that the Indians had made a descent on the Guara silver mines, recently opened by the American Company, taking all the property of any value that they could lay their hands on.

A dispatch from General Vidaurri to the Constitutional Minister of Government, dated Monterey, May 6, recording the operations of his forces, and announcing his intentions, states that during the month he would organize a section of 1,500 riflemen, and ten pieces of artillery, with which he would join General Garza, and then march for the capital, with every certainty of getting easy possession of San Luis Potosi.

General Vidaurri says that his operations have not obliged him to incur debt abroad to the amount of a single cent; all his resources having been raised in the States he governs, and at the frontier Customhouses.

The San Antonio *Texan* learns that the Legislature of that State has granted to Messrs. McManus and Potts a special privilege for the construction of a railroad through that State. The *Texan* thinks that, as soon as a political calm comes over that country, this road—which will be the great thoroughfare through to the Pacific, and the great outlet of some of the most wealthy mines of gold, silver, iron and lead in the world—will be built.

At present there is no safety there for life or property. Over 100,000 head of cattle have been driven across the Rio Grande, during the last few weeks, into Texas, and by the advice of Vidaurri. The States of Northern Mexico will never yield to the Church Party now in power; and, if necessary, they will seek aid from *outsiders* to carry out their intentions.

The Brownsville *Flag* has news from Tampico, by way of Victoria. A large conducta, in charge of near $1,000,000, is reported as on the road from San Luis to Tampico. To intercept this, we are told that General Carvajal, now second in command of the forces of Tamaulipas, has dispatched a portion of his command It is rumored here that General Osollos, the head and front of the Zuloaga forces, has died of fever at San Luis; and that General Moreno, the commandant at Tampico, was reduced to the necessity of making overtures for peace. It is said that he proposes a conference with General Carvajal, for the purpose of providing a new set of rulers for the State, to which Carvajal returned for answer that he could listen to no terms that did not recognise the existing authorities. We place considerable credence to this rumor. We have just received a lengthy proclamation from Carvajal to the people of his State, in which he informs them that the veil of oblivion will be thrown over the past conduct of those who have been seduced into the ranks of their military and clerical oppressors, on condition that they abandon the error of their ways and "sin no more." This would argue at least that the General had some reason for his offer.

We have additional items of news from the Capital and Vera Cruz, by the bark *Brilliant* at New-Orleans:

"The *Progreso* states that it was reported that Mr. Forsyth had demanded his passports after closing the Legation. The ground for this step is stated to be, that the Government, in the decree ordering the expulsion of foreigners, had stated that the refusal to pay the forced loan was not supported, directly or indirectly, by any of the accredited foreign representatives; that Mr. Forsyth expressed his surprise at this statement, and categorically required its correction, protesting that he should retire if the untrue statement were not corrected; and that the reply not being satisfactory, he accordingly adopted the course he declared he would."

The Vera Cruz correspondent of the *Picayune* states the business differently. He says:

"By gentlemen just down from the capital, I have learned the particulars, which are simply that the collecting officer of Government compelled, at the point of the bayonet, the collection of the forced loan, or contribution, from an American citizen, against the payment of which you have already received Mr. Forsyth's protest.

The individual was a Mr. Migel, a jeweler, a Russian by birth, but who married a New-York lady, and who is himself a naturalized American citizen. He has lived in California for some five years; but during the last year or more he has resided in the city of Mexico. The amount of his contribution was $700, which he refused to pay—when the collecting officer not only took from his store by force ten times the amount, but his passport was handed to him, with orders to leave the Republic, (by way of Tampico,) in forty-eight hours. Mr. Forsyth demanded the recall of this order, which the Minister of Foreign Relations refused to accord, whereupon Mr. Forsyth at once broke off the relations of his Legation with the Government, and he now awaits the instructions of the Government at Washington. Thus stand matters now.

M. Migel being very wealthy, and having many friends, did not go to Tampico, but was smuggled in the stage for Vera Cruz, and he is now here. The above is his statement of the affair."

The Charleston *Courier* supplies some additional particulars in regard to this gentleman, whose cause Mr. Forsyth espoused so warmly:

"Mr. Migel has been established for many years, six we think, in the jewelry business, at the capital of Mexico, on a very extensive scale, and he also carries on a heavy pearl fishery on the coast of Mazatlan. The capital employed for this business amounts to $500,000. He was expelled from Mexico by the government party now in power there at the capital because he did not pay the tax levied on him until he was forced to do so by an armed body of men, who went into his house and seized property belonging to him to the amount which they thought would be sufficient to cover the amount demanded. He thinks that, in making this resistance, he strictly followed the instructions which he received from the American minister. Mr. Migel was allowed but thirty-six hours for the settlement of his business before his departure from the country; and this, of course, leaves his business in a deplorable state of neglect, from which he must consequently suffer very heavy losses. He leaves a wife and family in Mexico, exposed to the circumstances of the changes that may occur until he be allowed to return to the country."

The British and French Ministers at Mexico advised their citizens to pay the forced contribution under protest, which, it is said, they are doing—but they are very bitter against their Ministers because they did not act with Mr. Forsyth.

Mr. C. P. Garcia, who claims to be an American citizen, and who comes to Washington as bearer of dispatches to Mr. Forsyth, has made the following statement of his wrongs to the Charleston *Courier*. It will be noted they have no connection with the levy of the so-called forced loan. The *Courier* states:

"Mr Garcia was arrested, with four others, Mexican merchants, at his place of residence, San Juan de los Glanos, while peaceably employed at his ordinary vocation as a Director of a college and a planter on a small farm. He has been treated in a most brutal manner by the Conservative party, into whose hands he fell. He was forced to march on foot for several days, following Gen Echeagaray's army on their way to Orizava. As an instance, he was made to march, together with other prisoners who were with him, in front of the assaulting party whilst they were storming a fort (St. Catarina) on the left of the position held by General Echeagaray's party. Had the enemy not run, it is but probable that all the prisoners would have been slaughtered there, for whenever a private was wounded near the prisoners, whose hands they used as a breastwork against their enemies, their lives were threatened, and they were exposed to all manner of insult. The day after the battle Mr. Garcia was thrown into the common jail at Orizava, together with the rest of the prisoners. He there met Mr. Sidney Coolidge, an American citizen, formerly of Boston. They were kept there a week, in company with all the rascals, felons and highway robbers who were confined at the time. They were then sent under a strong escort to Puebla, where they were again thrown into the common jail, and kept there until Mr. Forsyth, the American Minister, obtained their liberation. Mr. Garcia was not taken in arms, nor has he had anything to do with their politics, and he has not as yet been able to ascertain *why* he was arrested. Notwithstanding the demand which Mr. Forsyth made that he should be tried, he was set at liberty without a trial. Mr. Garcia's college must be broken up, and he has not been able to plant his grain, as he generally does. He also leaves at Mexico a wife and family."

General Echeagaray's forces had retired from the Puente Nacional towards Jalapa, instead of narrowing the circle of the siege of Vera Cruz, as he had been ordered.

Cobos has ordered all the inhabitants of the department of Cordoba to take out a permit of residence, without which they cannot remain, and which will be granted to those alone who declare allegiance to the Zuloaga *régime*.

The political chief of Jalapa had published a decree that all persons found with arms or munitions, three days after its date, instead of having surrendered them at his office, as required shall be shot.

The Vera Cruz hospital returns for the month of May, published in the *Progreso*, of the 25th ult., show that there were 133 inmates on the 1st of the month, that the admissions were 530, the discharges 416, the deaths 11, and there remained on the 1st ult. 226. This is a highly favorable sanitary showing.

According to the same paper, the number of deaths in the capital, caused by the earthquake of the 18th ult., the occurrence of which was briefly reported on the arrival of the Tennessee, on her late trip, and which is more particularly noticed in the correspondence we elsewhere publish, amounted to over fifty.

From Campeachy we receive a copy of a decree of Governor Peraza, of the 28th ult., providing that from the 1st of August next, foreign and native flour may be introduced on paying the duties imposed by the general customs ordinance, as modified on the 5th of April, 1856, and by the decree of the Government of the Department, of the same date. Both home produced and foreign flour will be subject to the payment of one-half per cent. for consumption, and of fifty cents per barrel of eight arrobas.

The Brownsville *Flag*, of the 7th inst., has the following:

"Information, we learn, has been officially communicated by the United States Collector of Customs, Colonel Haralson, and by E. Dougherty, Esq., District Attorney for this Judicial District of Texas, to the commanding officer of the United States troops on this line, Colonel Taylor, that the sovereignty had recently been violated by an officer of Mexico. The facts, as we have been enabled to learn them, are these: Some weeks since General Carvajal was commissioned to raise a force of men from this frontier to join in the operations of the Liberal Party, and aid the Juarez Government. Responding to his call, several residents of this bank, from the vicinity of a rancho in the County of Hidalgo, next above this, volunteered under a certain Captain Zamora, of Reynosa, in Mexico. That these men, after setting out with Zamora for the scene of action about Tampico, learned of the reverses before that place, deserted and returned to their former residences. That soon thereafter, Captain Zamora was invited by a portion of the people of Hidalgo, one or more of them claiming to act in their official capacity as civil officers of the State of Texas, to come over and take possession of his deserters, who were also accused of having stolen a number of horses from Mexico in their retreat. That the said Capt. Zamora did cross at the head of a troop of horsemen, and bound and carried back to Reynosa, in Mexico, some five or six individuals who had sought refuge on our soil, as described above.

Colonel Taylor, on the receipt of this information, promptly addressed a note to Governor Garza, courteously though firmly demanding the release of these persons. We have heard only from rumor the result of this note, but we are told that Governor Garza promptly signified his willingness to comply with this demand, if, on investigation, he should find the statement true—declaring his entire ignorance of any such transaction. We have no doubt that the matter will be investigated by the authorities from whom this impetuous and ill advised Zamora holds his commission, and every reparation made that can in justice be required, as we have reason to know that neither Governor Garza nor his associates would advise such a high-handed outrage as this.

The perpetrators of this act are guilty of a crime calling for the severest punishment. Nor should the aiders and abettors, who, as citizens of Texas, assisted in this outrage, escape the full meed of the law. It it were a crime in a foreigner to invade our territory at the head of an armed force, and capture those who had sought protection among us, how much more criminal in those who would assist in this outrage.

Buenos Ayres.

Our dates from Buenos Ayres extend to May 27. The journals embody a few items of interest.

A commission has been appointed to examine all claims against the State of Buenos Ayres. It consists of the American Consul and Señor Felix Frias.

The Government has issued its manifesto in regard to relations with the interior States. It declares that Buenos Ayres is and will be an integral portion of the Confederation, but the temporary division now existing will be maintained for the next ten years if the difficulties are not amicably adjusted in the meantime. Buenos Ayres will continue firm and loyal to the other States during the above period, maintaining, however, her present *status in quo* by force if necessary.

Much damage had been done by severe storms.

The steamer employed in the exploration of the Bermejo river was at Gangalle on the 30th of March. This point is twenty leagues higher than what had ever been attained before. The Indians did not molest the party.

The markets were generally buoyant. Freights were dull.

News from Rio Janeiro.

The bark *Phantom* brings dates to June 18 from Rio, but papers only to June 11, which was Saturday The port was considered healthy, though yellow fever prevailed to some extent. The hospital report, from June 4 to June 9, was sixty-five cases of yellow fever, of which, however, only four terminated fatally.

In the Legislature, which was in session, the conduct of the Government in regard to a very important treaty, recently concluded with Uraguay, was severely censured.

The embarkation of coffee on the 10th was 4,630 bags. Total since June 1, 55,551 bags.

The Harriet Lane.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Being an old-fashioned Democrat, with an inquiring mind, I want to know how you have been so silent about the absence and whereabouts of the revenue cutter *Harriet Lane.* Congress appropriated $150,000 to build and fit her up for this port, and for a specific purpose; and she, with her captain, officers and crew, have to be supported at public expense. Where is she, Mr. Times? Mr. Independent Journal, where is she? As a sentinel on the watch-tower, I hail you from my humble stand-point, and inquire, *Where is the Harriet Lane?* REGULUS.

The *Harriet Lane* has been lying in a very conspicuous place, off the Battery, waiting for an opportunity, we presume, to make herself generally useful. Secretary Cobb made an offer of her to carry the remains of President Monroe to Virginia, and there is a report that she is to be adopted into the Navy, and sent to Paraguay under command of Captain Page. The *Harriet Lane* is the first revenue cutter we have ever had, and it was understood that she was intended expressly for the port of New-York, to prevent illegal commerce, and render assistance to crippled ships in bad weather.

Marine Loss.—Captain Dunn, of the bark *Dragon*, at Salem from Manila, confirms the loss of bark *Arabia*, of and for Salem from Zanzibar, at Cape of Good Hope, and understood that vessel and cargo were sold for £12,000. Capt. Knight, of ship *Ariadne* of Boston, (foundered off the Cape,) had been at St. Helena, and had taken passage for home, supposed by way of England.

Coroners' Inquests.

Suicide Caused by Destitution.—On Saturday afternoon, Jacob Schover, a copper-plate printer, who resided at No. 234 West Thirty-ninth-street, committed suicide by taking laudanum. He procured the poison at the drug store No. 463 Ninth-avenue, and directly after it was handed to him by the clerk asked if there was enough to kill a man. Being answered in the affirmative, he swallowed it down instantly. He went home, told his family what he had done, and, despite the efforts of two physicians to save his life, died the same night. He had been out of employment for some time, and having a wife and eight children dependent upon him, and nothing to furnish them with the necessaries of life, he sought to end his troubles by self-destruction. There was nothing in the house to eat, and everything of the slightest value had been pawned. An inquest was held on the body by Coroner Connery, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts stated. The deceased was a native of Baltimore, and 43 years of age.

Child Run Over and Killed.—George Pollock, a boy 6 years of age, was run over on Saturday afternoon, and instantly killed, by a stone-cart, in Fourteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue. The driver, Thomas Connolly, was arrested, and detained to await the result of the Coroner's inquest, which will be held to-day. The parents of the child reside in Waverley-place.

Fire in Ludlow-street.—About 11 o'clock Saturday morning, a fire occurred in the rear of No. 77 Ludlow-street, in a two-story frame house, occupied by Harry Lutz. The damage to Mr. Lutz's furniture was $150, and is uninsured. The building was damaged $100; insured in the New-York Equitable Insurance Company. A frame ice-house in the rear of No. 75 Ludlow-street was slightly damaged.

FIVE GIRLS DROWNED.

Distressing Casualty at the Protestant House of Mercy—The Bodies not yet Recovered.

Five young girls, inmates of the Protestant House of Mercy, in Eighty-sixth-street, near North River, were drowned on Friday evening last, while bathing in the river. Their names were Azuba Van Gelder, aged 14 years; Hannah H. Bryan, aged 15 years; Ellen Smith, aged 15 years; Margaret Flynn, aged 16 years; and Louisa Ever, aged 19 years. About 7 o'clock, the girls, after having gone into the water, joined hands and proceeded further into the river. Almost immediately they were observed by the Matron of the Institution, Mrs. Knox, and a number of other persons upon the shore, struggling in the water. Three of them had already disappeared and were quickly followed by the disappearance of the other two. As it was known that neither of them could swim, the utmost consternation prevailed among those on shore regarding their safety.

Mrs. Knox immediately had some men called, and small boats procured to hurry to the rescue of the bathers. Meanwhile, one of the missing girls was observed to rise to the surface, and was heard to cry for assistance; but she suddenly disappeared again. Not one of the others was seen after first sinking beneath the water. Information of the disaster was speedily communicated to the Twenty-second Ward Police-station, when Sergeant Sloat and Officers Bolles, Barker, Dart, McDougal, Wilson and McCracken hurried to the scene of the casualty. Obtaining a quantity of grappling irons, they at once entered upon a thorough search of the river in the vicinity of the accident. Volunteers from among the citizens having supplied themselves with boats and hooks, also having furnished themselves with torches, to prolong the search during the night, if necessary, vied with the Police in their humane efforts to find the missing bodies.

The search was kept up all night, but proved unavailing. At daylight Captain Coulter and a company of officers came to the relief of Sergeant Sloat and his men, and renewed the search. The search was kept up all day Saturday, and until a late hour in the evening. Hundreds of citizens visited the place during the day, many of whom joined in the search. Among those who rendered the most efficient aid on the occasion, was Mr. Robert B. Montgomery, Ex Captain of the Central Park Police. Being an expert swimmer and diver, he at once commenced a search of the river bottom, diving at repeated intervals from a small boat. His exploits were truly marvelous and heroic. On two or three occasions his prolonged absence under water excited the intense and breathless apprehensions of his cooperators for his safety. In very deep water a grappling iron became fastened to some object at the bottom, at first supposed to be the bodies sought for. As the object refused to yield readily to the grappling iron, Mr. Montgomery immediately dove to the bottom to see what it was, and found a grate filled with oyster-shells and river deposit, and in disloging the grappling received a severe cut across his back.

The efforts with the grappling irons and Mr. Montgomery's diving explorations having proved unavailing, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning the firing of cannon was resorted to to raise the bodies to the surface. Mr. Patrick Brennan, residing in the neighborhood, furnished the cannon and superintended the firing, which was kept up along the shore without intermission, till late last evening, but all to no purpose. The crowd of visitors to the place yesterday was very large. The Police and volunteers in the search were hospitably entertained at the House of Mercy during yesterday, as also on the previous day by Mrs. Knox, the Matron, whose calm and composed bearing under this trying affliction has won universal respect and sympathy.

It is hoped by some that to-day, it being the third day since the drowning of the bodies, they may rise to the surface, as is usual with the bodies of persons who are drowned. The general belief, however, is that the bodies have been carried by the force of the tide so far away from the scene of the disaster that, like the body of young Pierce, it may be weeks before they are washed ashore, and then miles distant from the City.

The House of Mercy has been located at its present site for two years past. The building, a plain two-story edifice, was formerly the country residence of the Rev. Dr. Gardiner Spring. The total number of inmates, as recipient of charity and instruction, were 15 in all, prior to the late sad disaster. The object of the Institution being twofold, to extend charity to the unfortunate among the poor, and to subject to salutary influences the daughters of the wealthy, who are found incorrigible at home, two classes of girls are found among the inmates. Of the five drowned, four were of the poorer classes and one the daughter of a wealthy citizen. They were all sprightly, interesting and intelligent girls; and one or two of them gave promise of a useful future. The appearance of the girls still remaining, gives evidence of careful discipline, and healthful and judicious training. The untimely loss of their companions is a terrible shock to them.

A New Pilot-Boat.—The pilots of the *Jacob A. Westervelt*, which was lost at sea by collision with the Bremen ship *Saxonia* a few months since, are building a new boat to take her place. She is on the stocks at Williams' ship-yard, Greenpoint, and is already planked up and has her decks on. She is 80 feet in length, over all, 20⅜ feet breadth of beam, 8 feet depth of hole, and will measure about 115 tons. She is constructed of the best material, and is of the most approved model for the business of a Sandy Hook pilot. She will be ready to launch about the middle of August.

☞ Singer's New Family Sewing Machines.—No other Sewing Machine for family use ever equaled this, either as respects the beauty of the machine or the perfection and variety of its work. Call and examine it. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder-proof Defiance Locks and Cross Bars. Also Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard or Parlor Safes, for silver, plate, &c. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

☞ Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, Try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ Stewart's Fine Mixed Candies, Gum Drops, Sugar-Coated Cardamoms, Calamus, and Celery seed, neatly put up in fancy papers and boxes, pure and fine flavor Handy for retailing, and very salable. For sale to the trade by STEWART & CO., No. 410 Pearl-st.

☞ Batchelor's Hair Dye.—Wigs and Toupees. This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

MARRIED.

Newman—Bradford.—In this City, on Thursday, July 15, at the bride's residence, by the Rev. J. B. Lawrence, of the Church of the Holy Communion, Richard W. Newman, of Devonshire, England, to Susan Henrietta, second daughter of William Bradford, Esq., of Philadelphia.

Sanford—Bigelow.—At Bennington, Vt., on Thursday, July 15, by the Rev. Isaac Jennings, Mr. Saml. B. Sanford, of New-York, to Miss Sophia M., youngest daughter of William Bigelow, M. D., of the former place.

DIED.

Grant.—In this City, on Saturday, July 17, suddenly, at her residence, No. 225 West 20th st., Mrs. Mary Oakley Grant, widow of the late James Grant, of Poughkeepsie, and daughter of the late John W. Oakley, of this City.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Church of the Holy Communion, 6th av., corner of 20th st. The remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment.

Connell.—In this City, on Saturday, July 17, after a lingering illness, Mary Frances Connell, niece and adopted daughter of Thomas and Catharine Connell, aged 13 years and 4 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday morning, at 10½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 58 Madison-av.

Cowl.—In this City, on Sunday morning, July 18, Mabius Ludlum Cowl, son of Wm. H. and Mary A. A. Cowl, aged 2 years, 5 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to tend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 92d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., on Tuesday, 20th inst., at 1 o'clock.

Montagu.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 15, Emeline, wife of Dr. E. P. Montagu.

Her remains and those of her infant son were taken to Philadelphia, by an early train on 17th inst., for interment.

Mott.—In Williamsburg, on Saturday, July 17, Mrs. Mary G. Mott, widow of the late Jacob G. Mott, aged 82 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further notice, from her late residence, No. 53 Morton-st., Williamsburg.

Almoor.—In Williamsburg, on Sunday, July 18, of dysentery, Mary, daughter of Mary J. and the late William F. Almoor, aged 4 years and 14 days.

Funeral services this (Monday) afternoon, at 6 o'clock, at 6th-st., corner North 6th-st., Williamsburg.

Beall.—At Cold Spring, Putnam Co., N. Y., on Wednesday, July 14, Fannie H. M., daughter of Lieut. Col. B. L. Beall, U. S. Army, aged 14 years and 5 months.

Merritt.—At Harrison, Westchester Co., on Saturday, July 17, James W. Merritt, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock, from his late residence, Harrison. Carriages will be in attendance at White Plains, on the arrival of the Harlem Cars leaving 26th-st. at 8½ o'clock A. M.

Devereux.—At Flushing, L. I., on Saturday, July 17, suddenly, Sally Ann Devereux, one of the sisters Devereux.

Clews.—On Tuesday, July 13, while on a visit at Dunkirk, N. Y., suddenly, of inflammatory rheumatism, Ralph, third son of James Clews, Esq., of the Ox Leasows, Hilderstone, Staffordshire, England, aged 27 years.

Butler.—At Seven Oaks, near Galveston, Texas, on Monday, June 30, Jonas Butler, late counselor at law, a son of Thomas C. Butler, of the City of New-York, aged 49 years and 6 months.

Danforth.—At Bergen, N. J., on Thursday, July 15, Alexander McClure, only child of the late N. Delaine Danforth, aged 1 year, 8 months and 10 days.

Williams.—At Butternuts, Otsego Co., N. Y., on Wednesday, July 14, in the 21st year of her age, Augusta Lathrop, daughter of the late Edwin Williams, and granddaughter of Rufus Clarke.

BALL, BLACK & CO.
SILVER WARE.

BALL, BLACK & CO. invite special attention to their stock of silver ware, which is now unusually large, affording a variety of pattern and design surpassing any to be found in any house in the United States, *and of finer quality than is manufactured in any part of the world.*

Our Standard of silver is............950-1,000 parts pure.
The English sterling silver is.........925-1,000 parts pure.
The American and French coin is....900-1,000 parts pure.

Thus, it will be seen, that we give 50 parts purer than the American and French coin, and 25 parts purer than the English sterling. We manufacture our own silver ware, and, therefore, *guarantee* the quality as above, which is the finest that can be made, *to be serviceable.*

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
No. 247 Broadway
corner of Murray-st.

N. B.—We have on hand some silver ware, made of the old standard of American coin, which we will sell at reduced prices.

REMOVAL.
THE
NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
Has removed from No. 106 Broadway to the Marble Building recently purchased by them, and known as
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.
ACCUMULATED ASSETS, $1,500,000.
LIFE INSURANCE effected, and ANNUITIES and ENDOWMENTS negotiated. Medical examiner in attendance at the office from 2 to 3 P. M.
MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

NECK-TIES ONLY!!!
SMITH & BROUWER,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
OF
NECK-TIES of every description.
36 WARREN-STREET. 36

JUST RECEIVED FROM BRADY'S WASHington Gallery, a most interesting collection of Imperial Photographs, including the following distinguished personages:
THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND CABINET.
VICE PRESIDENT,
CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY,
GENERAL SCOTT,
COMMODORE PERRY,
GOVERNOR WISE, of Virginia,
General QUITMAN, General PERSIFER F. SMITH,

Senator CRITTENDEN,	Kentucky.
Senator DOUGLAS,	Illinois.
Senator SEWARD,	New-York.
Senator BELL,	Tennessee.
Senator SLIDELL,	Louisiana.
Senator HAMMOND,	South Carolina.
Senator HUNTER,	Virginia.
Senator TOOMBS,	Georgia.
Senator BRODERICK,	California.
Senator HALE,	New-Hampshire.
Senator MASON,	Virginia.
Senator HOUSTON,	Texas.
Senator WILSON,	Massachusetts.
Senator SIMMONS,	Rhode Island.
Senator THOMPSON,	New-Jersey.
Senator CAMERON,	Pennsylvania.
Senator PIERCE,	Maryland.
Senator BROWN,	Mississippi.
Senator GREEN,	Missouri.
Senator MALLORY,	Florida.
Senator SHIELDS,	Minnesota.

Copies of any of the members of the Senate or the House can be furnished.

ALEXANDER H. STEVENS,	Georgia.
JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS,	Ohio.
HUMPHREY MARSHALL,	Kentucky.
HENRY WINTER DAVIS,	Maryland.

General HARNEY,
Commodore PAULDING,
Captain INGRAHAM.
The Diplomatic Corps is represented by
Lord NAPIER,
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Baron STOEKL.
And various persons connected with the Foreign Legation.

The collection of Portraits at this Gallery No. 359 Broadway, is the most extensive and valuable in the world.

The above collection, in connection with many Photographs of the most distinguished men of this country and Europe, comprised in BRADY'S National Gallery, is open to the public from 8 A. M. till 6 P. M.

Owing to recent improvements perfected by Mr. BRADY, daguerreotypes can be copied, enlarged to the Imperial Photograph, or less size, when desired, and colored in oil or water color.

BRADY'S NATIONAL GALLERY,
No. 359 Broadway,
Over Thompson's Saloon.

ST. CATHARINE MINERAL WATER.
FROM THE ARTESIAN WELL, ST. CATHARINE'S, CANADA WEST, IN ITS NATURAL STATE.—Sure cure for Rheumatism, Gout, Kidney Complaints want of action in the Digestive and Urinary Organs, Liver Complaints, Diseases Peculiar to Women, and a General Purifier of the Blood.

The subscriber is appointed Sole Agent for the United States for the sale of the above celebrated Water. Having received great benefit himself from its use, he recommends it for the cure of the above complaints.

The Water is sold in its Natural State by him, and a pamphlet, giving an analysis of its properties, will be given to any one who may require it.

The following certificates are a few of the wonderful cures produced by its use within the past year, and coming from gentlemen well known, divests them from all quackery.

COPY.
From Gen. Webb, Editor of Courier and Inquirer.
NEW-YORK, May 27, 1858.

C. L. MATHER, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: It is quite unnecessary for me to give you any certificate of my experience in relation to the curative effects of the Water of St. Catharine's Well, Canada West. You will find all you desire in the columns of the *Courier and Inquirer*. I have repeatedly expressed my conviction both from personal experience and observation, that in most cases of Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Neuralgia, they will find it a specific.

Since my visit to the well in 1855 I have never ceased to recommend its waters, as altogether the most extraordinary in their beneficial effects that have ever came under my observation

The testimony referred to, is the more valuable, as it was not given to benefit a friend, but published for the good of the public, and in the hope of benefiting the afflicted. Yours very truly. J. WATSON WEBB.

NEW-YORK, May 28, 1858.

C. L. MATHER—*Dear Sir*: For inflammatory rheumatism, I have used the water from the Artesian Well, at St. Catharine, Canada West, which you gave me, and found it in the highest degree efficacious

The water from the well in its natural state, without being boiled or concentrated, is in my opinion to be preferred. Truly yours. EDWIN FORREST.

It can be had by the bottle, or in any quantity, packed for transportation, by application to the subscriber, where all further information will be given.

C. L. MATHER, Agent, Astor House New-York.

Will be ready at 12 o'clock, this morning:
CHARLES DICKENS'
HOUSEHOLD WORDS
FOR
AUGUST
Containing Mr. Dickens' personal statement in answer to the unjust
NEWSPAPER ATTACKS,
SLANDEROUS CHARGES, and
GROSS MISREPRESENTATIONS,
relating to his domestic troubles, which have been so widely spread through the columns of the public press.

This number concludes the Seventeenth Volume and is for sale by all booksellers and news-dealers. Single copies 25 cents; $3 a year.

Volume seventeen, bound uniformly with the back volumes, in green cloth will be ready on Wednesday. Price $1 75 each. A few complete sets can now be had on application at the office of publication

JANSEN & CO.,
No. 118 Nassau-st., New York.

REMOVAL.
MORTIMER, WALTON & DEBOST,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,
Have removed to
Lofts No 106 Duane-st.,
Where they offer for sale on the most favorable terms every description of the finer class of goods for MEN'S WEAR, adapted to the MERCHANT TAILORING and CLOTHING TRADE.

LIME AND CEMENT.
NEWARK OLD COMPANY.
ROSENDALE OF ALL BRANDS.
For sale at Manufacturer's prices Afloat, to be delivered alongside of any vessels in New-York or vicinity. Lime of all kinds will be sold and delivered on the same terms. First quality whitewashing Lime for $1. Apply to GEORGE C. BYRNE, No. 206 West-st.

CONSUMPTION, NERVOUS DEBILITY, ASTHMA.—DR. JULIO SAMSON, late of Lima, Peru, attends specially on the above affections at No. 512 Broadway. He offers the Peruvian Coca, (a plant so much recommended by Von Humboldt and the late Captain Herndon, U. S. N., in their works on the Amazon River,) as a certain and sovereign remedy in bronchial affections, consumption, nervous irritability and decline of the nervous system. References—His Excellency J. R. Clay, United States Minister at Lima, Peru; his Excellency J. De Osma, Peruvian Minister, Washington. Consultations in English, French, German, Spanish, &c.

BUY GIFFING'S PATENT ICE BREAKER for family use. It soon saves its cost in Ice, and will not injure the refrigerator. For sale by all hardware dealers. Manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 177 Greenwich-st

STEPHENS' WRITING FLUIDS AND COPYING INKS.—The following tribute to the chemical ability of the manufacturer of the above articles is extracted from Muspratt's late work on Chemistry. "The author cannot conclude the present article without expressing his thanks to Mr. Hy. Stephens for supplying him very valuable original matter respecting the chemistry connected with Writing-Inks" HY. STEPHENS, Chemist, No. 54 Stamford-st., London, and No. 70 William-st., New-York. Sold by the principal Stationers.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—THE Elixir of life of the ancients. This truly wonderful medicine will fill with health energy and strength the most emaciated or debilitated system. Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Loss of Energy, Impotency, Vertigo, Neuralgia, Mental or Physical Debility, utterly annihilated by using it. JOHN PYNE & CO., proprietors, No. 109 Nassau street. $1 per bottle—$9 per dozen. Sent to any part of the country.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES.—All Railroad Companies should adopt double-flanged railroad wheels upon all passenger-cars, to protect human life. Double-flanged wheels, in connection with compound rails, will prevent cars from running off the track in any case of accident, unless the three rails in the road are gone from the track. L. BALL.

$4.50 PER TON, DELIVERED.—DIScharging this day, a boat-load of genuine Locust Mountain Coal, Stove and Egg sizes, which will be sold to cash buyers, delivered in good order, at the above low price. Apply at TRUSLOW'S, No. 14 Wall, No. 300 Cherry, and No. 365 East 14th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MORE TO BE ADMIRED THAN THE RICHEST DIADEM EVER WORN BY KINGS OR EMPERORS.

WHAT? WHY A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR, Because it is the ornament *God Himself provided* for all our race. Reader, although the rose may bloom ever so brightly in the glowing cheek, the eye be ever so sparkling, the teeth be those of pearls, if the head is bereft of its covering, or the hair be snarled and shriveled, *harsh and dry*, or worse still, if sprinkled with gray, nature will lose more than half her charms. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, if used two or three times a week, will restore and permanently secure to all such an ornament. Read the following and judge The writer of the first *is the celebrated Pianist, Thalberg:*

DR. WOOD: NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

Dear Sir: Permit me to express to you the obligations I am under for the entire restoration of my hair to its original color; about the time of my arrival in the United States it was rapidly becoming gray, but upon the application of your "Hair Restorative" it soon recovered its original hue. I consider your Restorative as a very wonderful invention, quite efficacious as well as agreeable.

I am, dear sir, yours truly.
S. THALBERG.

"Drych a'r Gwyliedydd."
Welsh Newspaper office, No. 13 Nassau-st., April 12, 1858.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* Some month or six weeks ago I received a bottle of your Hair Restorative and gave it my wife, who concluded to try it on her hair, little thinking at the time that it would restore the gray hair to its original color, but to her as well as my surprise, after a few weeks' trial it has performed that wonderful effect by turning all the gray hairs to dark brown, at the same time beautifying and thickening the hair. I strongly recommend the above Restorative to all persons in want of such a change of their hair.

CHARLES CARDEW.
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1857.

PROF. O. J. WOOD: With confidence do I recommend your Hair Restorative, as being the most efficacious article I ever saw. Since using your Hair Restorative my hair and whiskers, which were almost white, have gradually grown dark; and I now feel confident that a few more applications will restore them to their natural color. It also has relieved me of all dandruff and unpleasant itching, so common among persons who perspire freely.

J. G. KILBY.
CHICAGO, Ill., May 1, 1857.

PROF. WOOD: About two years ago my hair commenced falling off and turning gray; I was fast becoming bald, and had tried many remedies to no effect. I commenced using your Restorative in January last. A few applications fastened my hair firmly. It began to fill up, grow out, and turned back to its former color, (black.) At this time it is fully restored to its original color, health and appearance, and I cheerfully recommend its use to all.

J. D. HOES.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz.: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least 20 per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great New-York Wire Railing establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

A TOILET ARTICLE,

A TOILET ARTICLE, THAT IS
A TOILET ARTICLE, THAT IS
A TOILET ARTICLE, THAT IS
A TOILET ARTICLE, THAT IS
DESTINED TO SUPERSEDE ALL OTHERS OF THE KIND, IS
VROOM & FOWLER'S
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VROOM & FOWLER'S
PREMIUM WALNUT-OIL MILITARY SHAVING SOAP.
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
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JOHN B. VROOM, NO. 72 CHERRY-ST., NEW-YORK.
BE CAUTIOUS AND
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SEE THAT EACH CAKE AND BOX BEARS THE SIGNATURE, IN FAC SIMILE, OF VROOM & FOWLER.

References of the highest class in the land can be given, to prove that this is the best soap for shaving purposes ever invented.

Gentlemen of taste, who have been abroad, with enlarged opportunities for procuring fine articles of this description, state to the proprietor that the above-named soap far surpasses anything that they ever saw, either in this or any foreign country.

It is handsomely got up, convenient and economical.

For sale by all the leading druggists, fancy goods houses and perfumers throughout the United States and Canadas.

Show-cards for dealers, at the manufactory.

PATENT LIGHTS FOR VAULTS, AREAS AND SKYLIGHTS

The subscribers call the attention of the public to their method of illuminating and ventilating vaults and areas, secured to them by the following patents:

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Prismatic Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Ventilating Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Burglar-proof Skylight, patented Dec. 15, 1857.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Conical Vault-light, reissued Jan. 18, 1858.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Grooved Vault-light, patented March 16, 1858.

Specimens can be seen at THOS. HUNT, Esq.'s, new store, corner of Park-place and College-place, or at our office, where estimates for cost of this and all kinds of iron work, including iron railings, doors, shutters, vaults, safes, stair-cases, columns, beams, lintels, girders, and all iron work appertaining to buildings.

GEO. R. JACKSON & CO.,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
And Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st.

DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS,

Made in the best manner, of the very best material, and on short notice, by

CHARLES WHITLOCK,
No. 144 Grand st.

BARNES & COLE,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS-AT-LAW,
New-York Times Building, No. 41 Park-row, New-York (Room No. 8.)
WILLIAM BARNES. SETH B. COLE.

JERSEY LITTLE FALLS FREESTONE.—This Company are now prepared to furnish their celebrated and beautiful FREESTONE, to any extent, and on short notice. This Stone is too well and favorably known to require any extra puffing as to its quality and beauty. A very large number of the finest public buildings and private dwellings in this country have been built from this stone, among which a few may be mentioned: In the City of New-York—Trinity Church, Trinity Chapel, Trinity Monument, Church on Madison square, the Tabernacle Church, corner of 34th-st and 6th-av.; Taylor's Saloon, and Bank of New-York. In Philadelphia—Bank of North America, Publishing-house of Presbyterian Board, and Athenæum. In Boston—New England Life Insurance Company's Buildings, Athenæum, Savings Bank, and Mechanics' Institute; George Brown's house, Dutch Reformed Church, and Custom-House, in the city of Newark, with many other buildings in all the above-named, and other towns and cities.

The Company have now on hand, ready for immediate delivery, 25,000 tons Rubble, Ashlar and Building Stone.

For terms, and list of prices, apply at the office of the Company, No. 2 Hanover Buildings, New-York.

W. C. GODDARD, President.

SCHOOLEY'S PATENT PRESERVATORY—Patented June 16, 1857. The attention of the citizens of New-York and vicinity is called to this new method of preserving meat, fruit and all articles of food in all their original purity and freshness for weeks and months.

Dealers in foreign and domestic fruit, meat, vegetables, game, fish, oysters, poultry, butter, eggs and milk; farmers, dairymen, hotel and restaurant keepers, and private houses, lard-oil and candle-makers, butchers, packers and pie-makers, will find this Preservatory especially adapted to their wants. A cold and perfectly dry and pure air is produced by this method. For rights, plans and information, apply to A. L. ALBERGEN, Buffalo, N. Y.; or A. C. GETTY, No. 175 West-st., New-York; or A. W. BEARDSLY, 109 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.

N. B.—The public are cautioned against using or purchasing any permanent structure using a circulating current of air through the ice, and through the chamber to be cooled, as the same is an infringement of SCHOOLEY'S Patent, and will be assailed as such.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—FARMERS' CLUB—Meets at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, on MONDAY, July 19, at noon. Subjects—*Uses of Green Crops for Fertilizing Land; Leather and its Preparation for Manure; The Mud and Shells of our Salt-water Rivers and Bays as Manure.* Ladies and strangers are always respectfully invited. Admission free to all.

H. MEIGS, Secretary.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE XIIth Ward Republican Association will be held THIS EVENING in Farrington's Hall, corner 128th-st. and 3d-av., at 7½ o'clock. As the Revised By-Laws will be acted upon, a full attendance is requested.

By order. JACOB FISHER, President.
W. P. PABOR, Secretary.

YALE, 1843.—THE CLASS OF 1843 WILL MEET in New-Haven on Wednesday, July 28, 1858. A general attendance is requested and expected.

D. WM. HAVENS, Secretary.
EAST HAVEN, Conn., July 19, 1858.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—The regular quarterly meeting will be held at Firemen's Hall, TUESDAY EVENING, 20th inst., at 8 o'clock.

GEO. W. WHEELER, R. S.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, JULY 17, EITHER IN ONE of the stages of the Knickerbocker Line, or while passing from Broadway through Houston, Mercer and Howard sts to Broadway, a Chamois Leather PURSE, with steel clasp, containing about $60 in gold, silver and bills. The finder will be well rewarded on returning the same to No. 590 Houston-st., New-York, or No. 204 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF STOCK OF THE SHOE and Leather Bank, New-York, for twenty-three shares, No. 831, dated April 1, 1856, in favor of C. S. Parsons, with power of attorney attached. The public is cautioned against negotiating the same. Any person finding said certificate, and leaving it with the Paying Teller of the Shoe and Leather Bank, will be rewarded.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

MESS PORK AND SMOKED MEATS.—VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, pork packers, No. 200 Chambers st., New York, offer at the following prices, for cash:

Smoked Hams from 9 to 11¼ cents
Smoked Shoulders from 7 to 8½ cents.
Smoked Beef from 10½ to 11 cents.
Smoked Bacon from 10 to 10½ cents.
Mess Pork and Dutchess County Mess from $16 25 to $17.
Lard, in tubs or barrels, from 11½ to 12 cents. N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, No. 200 Chambers-st.

CHOICE ENGLISH BREAKFAST CONGOU in chests and half chests. The best imported for many years. For sale by J. & W. GEERY, Nos. 719 Broadway and 203 Canal-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GENTLEMAN, WHO HAS A VALUABLE agency in the sewing machine line, (one and two-thread machines,) wishes to make an arrangement mutually beneficial, with some party with means. Address B. F. S., Box No. 109, *Times* office.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE OF RICH AND FASHIONABLE SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS, AT CHAS. HEARD & CO'S. No. 301 GRAND-ST., ON MONDAY, JULY 19

The following embraces many of the leading articles, with the prices attached:

RICH SILK FLOUNCED ROBES at $7 50.
ACTUAL COST, $12 50.
RICH JACONET ROBES AT $1 50.
ACTUAL COST, $4 50.
RICH SUMMER SILKS AT 3s PER YARD,
ACTUAL COST, 63 CENTS PER YARD.
RICH BAREGES AND TISSUES AT 25 CENTS.
ACTUAL COST 44 CENTS PER YARD.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES AT 12½ CENTS.
ACTUAL COST, 25 CENTS PER YARD.
RICH BRILLIANTS, 4-4 WIDE, AT 12½ CENTS.
ACTUAL COST, 31 CENTS PER YARD.
RICH FRENCH LAWNS AT 6d. PER YARD.
ACTUAL COST, 18¾ CENTS.
FOR TRAVELING DRESSES
WE OFFER
RICH LAVELLE CLOTH AT 1s PER YARD,
ACTUAL COST, 31 CENTS.
RICH LAVELLE CLOTH, STRIPED, at 9d. PER YARD.
ACTUAL COST, 21 CENTS.
RICH PARIS DE BEGES at 6¼ CENTS.
ACTUAL COST, 12½ CENTS PER YARD.
WE ALSO OFFER,
IN HOUSEKEEPERS' GOODS,
THE GREATEST BARGAINS EVER KNOWN.
ALSO,
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
SUMMER GOODS
FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR,
AT SIXTY PER CENT. BELOW COST.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!! MANTILLAS!!!

LAST TWO WEEKS.
An opportunity never before realized for buying the
RICHEST FRENCH MANTLES
At MERELY NOMINAL PRICES,
By order of the French Court of Bankruptcy,
The Entire Stock of
LOUIS VICTOR ARMAND
and JEAN JACQUES L'AMONTAINE,
In order to declare a final dividend to the creditors in Europe,
Is now offered for sale
At No. 361 Broadway,
Between Thompson and Taylor's Saloons.
BLACK SILK MANTILLAS,
PUSHER LACE MANTILLAS,
REAL LACE MANTILLAS,
GUIPURE LACE MANTILLAS,
TRAVELING SHAWLS AND DUSTERS,
THE RICHEST AND MOST DISTINGUISHED GOODS,
Ever seen in the country,
AT PRICES TRULY INCREDIBLE.
W. D. ESTERRE.

BULPIN'S ANNUAL CLEARING SALE

OF NEW AND ELEGANT MANTILLAS,
AT 40 PER CENT BELOW FORMER COST,
DURING JULY AND AUGUST,
EMBRACES THE FOLLOWING:

Large deep flounced Mantillas, at $6 50, formerly $10.
Large deep flounced Mantillas, at $8, formerly $12.

Also, the richest Pusher and Guipure Lace Goods, with one, two and three flounces, and a general assortment of Superb Silk and Lace Mantillas, all at a similar reduction.

Buyers may believe these quotations to be real, which fact a single inspection will prove.

BULPIN, NO. 415 Broadway.

Ladies' Dusters and Wrappers in every style.

CLOSING SALE.

AN IMPORTER'S CLOSING SALE
OF
PARIS MANTILLAS,
Manufactured by the celebrated artist,
JEAN DE LA MAIR,
OF THE
VILLA LA FRANCE,
At No. 599 BROADWAY, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel,
for the
NEW YORK CITY TRADE.

In consequence of the still uncertain state of the wholesale trade, the subscriber has determined to close out at retail, for cash, the whole of his SPRING AND SUMMER IMPORTATIONS for the popular trade, and now offers to the LADIES OF NEW YORK and vicinity, at the cost of importation, the following articles:

Guipure lace mantillas,
Pusher lace mantillas,
Cambria lace mantillas,
Chantilly lace mantillas,
Pusher Lace points,
Pusher lace centres.
Black silk and net mantillas.
Black silk and lace mantillas.
Black silk and guipure mantillas.

As the sale will continue only the present week during which time he must close out the entire valuable stock of LADIES OUTER GARMENTS, to enable him to return to Europe.

M. SYMES,
Per Jean de la Mair,
No. 599 Broadway,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Positively closing on the 24th inst.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE.

FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY.
5,000 yards fine BLACK and WHITE MUSLINS, 10 cents.
6,000 yards fine BLACK AND WHITE MULLHOUSE. 12½ cents.
8,000 yards Beautiful CHALLIS DE LAINES, 12½ cts.
8,000 yards New Materials for TRAVELING DRESSES, 15 cents.
8,000 yards New Materials for TRAVELING DRESSES 28 cents.
10,000 yards the very best ENGLISH CALICOES, 10 cts
5,000 BLACK BAREGE ROBES, at HALF-PRICE.
MANTILLAS and BONNETS at 40 per cent reduction.
Strangers will please observe—
W. JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

in anticipation of the opening of their NEW STORE, have decided to close out the balance of their importation of SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS, LACES, LACE MANTILLAS, EMBROIDERIES, &c., comprising a complete assortment of the latest PARIS NOVELTIES, many of which have just been received.

GREAT BARGAINS WILL BE OFFERED.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

BLACK PINEAPPLE CLOTH,

Better than any other material for dresses.
Black Canton Silk Camlet.
Black Canton Crapes.
Black Shangbae Gauzes.
Gents' Railroad Pineapple anti-Dusters, a new idea.
Curiosities, Fans, American Indian articles, Japanese and India Goods, wholesale and retail, at
FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway.

THE LAST WEEK OF AN IMPORTER'S SALE OF MANTILLAS.

JEAN DE LA MAIR, Proprietor.
No. 599 Broadway.
A. M. SYME, Agent.
The store will be closed on MONDAY, July 26.

PERSONS GOING TO THE COUNTRY should provide themselves with India Rubber Gloves. They keep the hands from exposure and render them soft, smooth and snowy white; are impervious to water, and can be worn where other gloves are useless. All lengths to protect the wrists and arms. Sold by all Rubber dealers and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FRESH BOOKS FOR SUMMER.

NEW TRAVELS IN

1. AFRICA, (East.) By Burton, 1 vol	$5 50
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3. AFRICA, (Southern.) By Livingston, 1 vol	6 00
4. ALGERIA. By Wagner & Pulszki, 1 vol	1 50
5. CALIFORNIA. By Seyd, 1 vol., 8vo	2 50
6. CHINA. By Huc, vol. 3	3 00
7. CORSICA AND SARDINIA. By Forester	8 00
8. THE COUNTRY—Common Objects of	1 00
9. THE COUNTRY—Summer Time In	3 00
10. THE CRIMEA. By Russell, 1 vol	3 50
11. THE CRIMEA—Campaign In. By Soyer	1 25
12. EASTERN EXPERIENCES. By Kennard	3 50
13. EDINBURGH DISSECTED. 1 vol	1 00
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17. PARIS—Aspects of. By Copping	2 25
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D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

D. A. & CO.
HAVE ISSUED NEW EDITIONS OF

The Attaché in Madrid	$1 00
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A GREAT SUCCESS.
SECOND EDITION (THIS DAY) OF
AQUARELLES;
OR, SUMMER SKETCHES AT THE SPRINGS.
BY SAMUEL SOMBRE.
With Comic Illustrations. 63 cents.

From the Philadelphia Post

Summer readers will relish its palpable hits and Mephistophelian humor.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

There is something in its style that reminds one of Dean Swift's most playful effusions.

STANFORD & DELISSER, No. 508 Broadway, and to be had of all Booksellers.

NOW READY:
WELLS' NEW CHEMISTRY,

A comprehensive, popular and practical Text-Book, introducing the latest scientific research, illustrated with 240 cuts, and adapted to Colleges, Academies and Schools. By DAVID A. WELLS, A. M., Editor of the "Annual of Scientific Discovery," Author of "Natural Philosophy," &c., &c. Price $1. Sent to teachers at half-price for examination with a view to introduction. Liberal terms for first supplies.

IVISON & PHINNEY, Educational Publishers, No. 321 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

THIRD WEEK
of the
POPULAR REPRESENTATIONS
of
THE IRISH BOY
and
YANKEE GAL.
MR. and MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
Whose chaste and beautiful performances have been received by
CROWDED HOUSES.
Stamped by the Press and public as the most finished and versatile
ARTISTS OF THE TIME.
MONDAY EVENING, July 19, 1858,
Will be performed
THE IRISH DOCTOR.
Mickey Maginnis .... Mr. W. J. Florence
To be followed by the protean farce, by Mr. H. H. Paul, Esq., of London, called
TWICE MARRIED.
Castolla, a bal masqué costumer ...... Mrs. W. J. Florence
Señora Percopena, with grand dance, La Mandrillina ...... Mrs. W. J. Florence
Mlle. La Page, with a French song, "Les Yeux Bleus" ...... Mrs. W. J. Florence
Vesuvius Vasa de Vere, a cadet of the Polytechnic School of Prussia ...... Mrs. W. J. Florence
Vivian Ripple, a painter ...... Mr. W. J. Florence
The evening's performances will conclude with a roaring petite drama, called
THE IRISH BARON;
or,
THE IRISHMAN IN FRANCE.
Hulda Condaffer, a Yankee gal, with her new songs, "Johnny was a Shoemaker" and "My Mary Ann" ...... Mrs. W. J. Florence
Lord Flannigan, from home ...... Mr. W. J. Florence
Doors open at 7½; the performance to commence at 8.
To-morrow, Tuesday—Fifteenth night of the FLORENCES.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

MONDAY, JULY 19, 1858.
Tickets 50 cents—No Reserved Seats.
MR. BLAKE'S BENEFIT,
on which occasion, in compliance with numerous requests of the patrons of this establishment, he will appear in his great and unequaled character of
JESSIE RURAL,
in Bourcicault's ever popular comedy of
OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.
Mr. BROUHAM .... as .... Col. Rocket
Mr. Wheatleigh .... as .... Tom Coke
Mr. Davenport .... as .... Littleton Coke
Mr. Canoll ... as ... The Earl | Mr. Martin ... as .... Bob
Mrs Blake .... as .... Lady Pompion
Miss Ada Clifton as Lady Alice; Miss Ida Vernon as Miss Rocket.

The Promenade Concert in the ILLUMINATED GARDEN, to commence at 7, and continue till the rise of the curtain; also during the intermiss on of half an hour between the third and fourth acts.

Doors open at 7—To commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets .... 50 cents | Orchestra seats ... 75 cents
TUESDAY—COLUMBUS; THE GALLIANT CAPTING AND MAID OF MOBILE.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager ...... A. H. PURDY
MONDAY EVENING, July 19, 1858.
The entertainment will commence with the drama of
CLANDARE.
After which, the new drama of
THE DEAD BOXER.
The whole to conclude with the farce of
THE WANDERING MINSTREL.

JONES'S WOOD

MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL
AND
FETE CHAMPETRE,
WITH A
FANCY FAIR.
On the 2d, 3d and 4th of August.

The unparalleled success of the late Musical Festival, and the constant inquiries made respecting its repetition, induce the belief that a still more complete and grander Fête would meet with even greater success. Arrangements have therefore been made for opening the whole of this noble

PARK OF SIXTY-THREE ACRES,
ONE OF THE FINEST IN THE WORLD,
for a
THREE DAYS' FESTIVAL,
When the whole will be arranged in the style of the
CREMORNE GARDENS IN LONDON
and the
PRES CATALANS IN PARIS.
The entertainments will consist of
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS,
supported by more than
TWO HUNDRED PERFORMERS,
BALS CHAMPETRES
will take place in five different places in the Park, with
FIVE COMPLETE BANDS.
ASCENSIONS OF BALOONS,
WITH
MAGNIFICENT DISPLAYS OF FIREWORKS,
&c., &c., &c., &c.
PRIZES
to the value of
ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS
will also be offered to such
TURNER AND SING-VEREINS
as may signify their desire to compete for them.
The admission will be only
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Particulars will be given in future advertisements.
CONDUCTORS:
M. MARETZEK. CARL ANSCHUTZ.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS.

TEMPLE OF ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.
H. WOOD .... Proprietor | S. BLEEKER ... Stage Manager.
REFRESHINGLY COOL AND COMFORTABLE.
This celebrated Band of Ethiopian Delineators
PERFORM EVERY EVENING,
in a select and varied entertainment of
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Concluding with, last week, of
PANORAMA
OF THE
HUDSON RIVER.
Tickets, 25 cents. Doors open at 7. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY ARRIVED from the King of the Tetherplace. WYMAN, THE WIZARD AND VENTRILOQUIST, whose Necromantic and very romantic, delightfully diabolic, laughably incomprehensible and perplexingly comic MIRACLES IN APPEARANCE are the admiration of all who witness them. THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, as well as THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock, varying the programme of experiments on each occasion. Gustin's MODEL OF THE NEW CENTRAL PARK is now here, as well as the rare AQUA-VIVARIA, the famous Happy Family, &c. Admittance to all 25 cents. Children, under ten, 15 cents.

NEW-YORK PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The subscribers, associate and professional members, are respectfully informed that a rehearsal will take place at Cooper's Institute, on SATURDAY EVENING, July 24, at 8 o'clock precisely, for the purpose of testing the acoustic qualities of the new Concert Hall in said building. Tickets of admission may be obtained gratis at the Music stores of Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 769 Broadway, and C. BREUSING, No. 701 Broadway, until Saturday, 24th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

By order. L. SPIER Secretary.

BOWERY THEATRE TO LET—WITH scenery, wardrobe, &c.; immediate possession given. Apply to JOHN S. GILES, No. 34 Elizabeth-st.

SPORTING.

GREAT BASE-BALL MATCH—POSTPONEMENT.

In consequence of the storm on Tuesday, 13th inst., the Committee announce that the match will take place on Tuesday, 20th inst., at the Fashion Course, near Flushing.

Steamer *Iolas* leaves Fulton Market Slip at 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., to connect with cars for the course.

Extra stages will be furnished at the Peck-slip Ferry, Williamsburg.

Extra boats will be run on the Greenpoint Ferry, foot of 10th and 23d sts., New York.

Should the weather again prove unfavorable, due notice will be given.

COMMITTEE:
JOS. B. JONES, THOS. S. DAKIN, JAS. W. DAVIS.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING TO-DAY, (Monday,) July 19 at 3½, the match for $1,000, two miles and repeat, to harness. H. Woodruff names r. g. Suspension; D. Talman names g. g. Grey Hawley. Stages leave Peck-slip Ferry, Williamsburg for the Course every 15 minutes. SHAW & WHITE, Proprietors.

BOATS, BOATS.—PLEASURE BOATS OF ALL lengths, styles and models, can be had at the Race, Sail, and Fancy Boat and Oar Bazaar of INGERSOLL, No. 250 South-st. Remember, 150 boats on hand.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

CORRUGATED SHEET IRON PREPARED and painted for roofs of every description. Builders, contractors and others who may be interested in a new and valuable improvement, are invited to examine the article, with various designs for roofing applicable to buildings of every description, at the New-York Agency for Mosely & Co., of Cincinnati. D. S. DODGE, No. 88 John st., up stairs.

TO SHEET-IRON WORKERS AND STOVE MANUFACTURERS.—360 packs Russia sheet iron, assorted numbers, for sale at a great deduction from market prices. A. A. THOMSON, No. 215 Water-st.

TO TINNERS AND ROOFERS.—500 BOXES tin plates, slightly damaged, for sale very cheap for cash. A. A. THOMSON, No. 215 Water-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & Co., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

PROPOSALS

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned School Officers of the 14th Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday the 21st of July inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, for heating Ward school-house No. 21, now in the course of erection, on the easterly side of Marion-st., between Prince and Spring sts., in the said Ward, according to plans and specifications to be approved by the Board of Education and the school officers of the Ward.

Proposals must state the kind and quality of the heating apparatus proposed to be put in the said school, with an obligation on the part of the bidder or bidders to complete the heating process so that the same shall be effectual in warming the said school to the satisfaction of the school officers of the Ward previous to any payment being made for or on account of the same. Proposals to be indorsed, "Proposals for heating Ward school house No. 21, 14th Ward."

The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered if deemed for the public interest to do so.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Chairman of the Board of School Officers of the 14th Ward.
HENRY P. WEST, Secretary.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, RAILROAD TIES. Apply at the Superintendent's Office, Harlem Railroad Company, corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY EXPErienced girls, with good City reference; one, an English Protestant girl, as waiter and chambermaid, or seamstress and chambermaid; would travel with a lady; the other, a Scotch girl, as waiter and chambermaid; lived over 4 years in her last place. Call at No. 72 6th av, in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS chambermaid and waitress for a most experienced girl of respectable and neat appearance can do all kinds of fine washing and ironing in the best style, or fill the situation of chambermaid and laundress in any gentleman's family. Best of City references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and nurse; is a neat plain sewer; will do embroidery neatly, or assist with the washing and chamberwork, wages $6 to $7, also a girl as general servant, and to wash and iron; makes butter well and milks, wages $5. City reference. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE TRUSTworthy Protestant girl, a situation as cook, general servant, waitress, or nurse and seamstress, (cuts and fits;) will be found perfectly efficient in either of the above capacities, and a girl of good moral character. Has the highest references. Inquire for ELIZA, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and will be found an acquisition in any gentleman's family requiring the services of a reliable first-class servant with unquestionable references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOmen together; one as plain cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best reference. Apply at No. 239 3d-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as seamstress, or to wait on a lady; no objection to travel or go in the country. Can give good City reference. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 22 James-st., corner of the New-Bowery, third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer. Can give good reference from her last place; no objection to a short distance in the country. Apply for two days at No. 193 West 20th-st., (rear,) between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as cook, washer and ironer, and is a first-rate baker and pastry-cook; understands making butter. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Has good reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 22 James-st., 2d-floor, corner of New Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED American lady as housekeeper or as nurse to an invalid lady, is a good plain sewer, would like to travel with a family going to California. Salary not so much an object as a good home. The best of references given. Call or address NURSE, 9 Montgomery-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT MIDDLE-aged woman, a situation as meat and pastry cook; will be found economical, prudent and trusty; thoroughly competent to fill a first class situation; hotel or restaurant preferred. Apply, for two days, at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR AN ECONOMIcal, trustworthy and most respectable woman; is a good plain cook, makes and bakes good bread and biscuit, excellent washer and ironer, will be found efficient, and a woman of good moral principles. Apply to Mr. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT young women; one as nurse and seamstress; one as lady's maid and seamstress; one as chambermaid and waitress, or laundress; one to do general housework; also, by a first-rate cook. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE PROtestant young woman, a nice situation to do up-stairs work, or general housework, in a private family; can milk and make butter; can be suited in City or country. Can be seen at No. 498 8th-av., for two days. None but a Protestant employer need apply.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker, the work of a few private families by the day or week. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 209 2d-av., between 13th and 14th sts., between 10 and 4 o'clock. Satisfactory reference.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN a situation as seamstress; is competent to take care of an invalid lady; would do chamberwork if required, or take care of children. Has excellent City reference. Can be seen at No. 194 7th-av., top floor, near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, or to do chamberwork and waiting, Country preferred. Best of City references. Can be seen at No. 28 Charles-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID, in a private family. Can do plain sewing, if required. Inquire at No. 35 Frankfort-st., first floor.

LONDON—A YOUNG WOMAN JUST ARRIVED wishes to procure a situation in a first class family; is capable of taking hold in any branch of domestic work. Those willing to treat liberally will address, by note, J. A. SMALL, No. 16 East 31st st., near 5th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN, a situation as coachman and groom, who truly understands his business and all its branches. Is a first-class driver, understands the treatment of horses in all diseases, &c.; also, vegetable gardening. Is willing to make himself useful to his employer. Best of City or country reference can be procured. Call or address, for two days, No. 171 Hester st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN FROM THE country, a situation in some office mailing newspapers, or in a hotel; best of country reference given, and the salary is not much of an object, as City life is preferred to that of a country. Address N. THOMAS, box No. 126 *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND HIGHLY-recommended English Protestant man and wife, situations; he is a good coachman and groom, understands horses thoroughly; is also a good gardener and farmer; she is a good cook, and understands all about kitchenwork. Both will be found good servants; distance no object. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A competent man of steady habits; unquestionable City reference; knows country and City; location no object. Call at TRAINOR'S saddlery, opposite the St. Nicholas, Broadway, or address a note to W. W., Box No. 172, *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young man who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; is willing to make himself useful; has the best of reference from his last and former employers; a short distance in the country preferred. Address T. M., Box No. 112 *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as farmer, plain gardener, or coachman. Is an expert hand at out door labor, and will make himself generally useful to his employer. Has good reference as to his honesty and sobriety. Please address, for one week, P. B., box No. 127 *Times* office.

WANTED.—JUST DISENGAGED, AND WANTS a situation as waiter, a smart, active man; has lived upwards of 3½ years in his last place; has respectable City reference, and no objection to town or country. Can be heard of, for one week, at No. 122 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN with undoubted references, a situation as clerk, entry-clerk or book-keeper; has had over ten years experience in book-keeping by single and double entry. Can engage immediately. Address G W. B., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, IN A private family, by a respectable, steady, Protestant man, lately arrived from England; has good City reference, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address H. E., for two days, No. 294 Mulberry-st., corner Houston-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A SITuation as coachman and gardener, one who has the best of City reference; has been for the last two years in his last place; is now disengaged, as his employer has gone to Europe. Apply at D. WRIGHT'S, No. 888 Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT single young man, (Scotch) a situation as coachman and gardener; will be found willing and obliging, and has good City reference for honesty, sobriety, carefulness. Apply at No. 360 6th av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman, and understands the care of horses well and can work in garden. The best of reference can be given. Can be seen for three days at P TRAINOR'S, No. 514 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, ACTIVE German boy, 16 years of age, speaks English well, and is well acquainted with the City; would be willing to learn a trade, or work in a store. Address J. L., *Times* office, Box No. 121.

THE ADVERTISER, WHOSE EVENINGS are unemployed, offers his services in writing up books or any other business. Address B. H. T., Box No. 2,552, Post-Office.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN THE DIAPHRAGM Filter office, No. 341 4th st., for errands and collections. The place offers to an intelligent youth considerable opportunities for improvement and general knowledge of business. A small salary given; to be increased on further evidence of fidelity and capacity.

WANTED—A WATCHMAKER. NONE BUT A good workman, well recommended, need apply. A. SPADINE, No. 4 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

FAMILIES AND HOTELS IN WANT OF good domestic female help will always find a good selection of German, English, Scotch and Irish at MORRIS COHNERT & CO.'S, No. 414 Broadway; also, coachmen and gardeners, farmers and laborers, at this or the branch office, No. 123 Liberty-st. Terms moderate.

GERMAN, FRENCH AND IRISH FARMERS, coachmen, waiters, etc., and every kind of superior female servants can be had at the rooms of the Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. German and French help procured.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES.—PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS—Protected by letters patent, dated

Feb. 19, 1856, Dec 1, 1857,
Oct. 28, 1856, Jan. 12, 1858.

The recent improvements made in these Tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard players as combining speed with truth, never before obtained in any billiard table. Salesrooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York. Manufactory, No. 63 Ann-st. O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Sole Manufacturers.

BOARDING

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS ON FIRST and second floors; also, smaller rooms, to let, with full or partial board, to gentlemen and their wives, single gentlemen or ladies. House has all the modern conveniences, and is pleasantly situated one block west of Broadway. Apply at No. 463 Broome st.

BOARDING—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, and also a young lady can be accommodated with board in a private family on reasonable terms, by applying at No. 34 1st st., near the Bowery.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen visiting the City, at $1 to $1 25 per day. Also, permanent board by the week. E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FIRST-CLASS private house, with all modern conveniences, situated on high ground, and in a desirable neighborhood, within 10 minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall st. Ferries. But few accommodated. No children in the house. No. 49 Concord st.

BOARD IN WASHINGTON-AVENUE, BROOKLYN.—A strictly private family, that have more room than they want, can accommodate a few single gentlemen with fine airy rooms, with gas, and partial board. References exchanged. Apply at No. 46 West-st., New-York.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board, with good airy rooms in a private family. Inquire at No. 11 Tillary, near Fulton-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION in some private family, where in exchange for her board she would give a few hours instruction daily in French, German, or music for which she is thoroughly competent, and can furnish the best testimonials and references; or would act as governess, at a moderate salary. Address Y., Box No. 3,294, Post-Office, New-York.

TO MERCHANTS.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily having more room than they require, would let a handsome suite of furnished apartments, consisting of an extra-size parlor and bedroom, to one or two gentlemen only; to gentlemen in quest of superior accommodations, this is an opportunity seldom met with. Best of reference given and required. Apply at No. 104 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

DELIGHTFUL LOCATION, COOL AND airy rooms in a private family, convenient to Broadway, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished. House with all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 72 2d av., corner 4th-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

**SLEEPING ROOM, COMFORTABLY FURnished, to let, with or without board, to a single man of steady habits, in a private family; respectable neighborhood. About ten minutes' walk from City Hall, east side. To a suitable person the rent will be very low. Address H. E., Box No. 135, *Times* office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SURF HOTEL—FIRE ISLAND BEACH—IS NOW receiving guests. Extensive billiard and bowling saloons, &c., all lighted with gas. The fishing and yachting grounds in the Great South Bay are unsurpassed. For restoring health to the invalid, especially those afflicted with fever and ague and hay fever, the location is unequaled in the United States. Communication twice daily, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., by Long Island Railroad to Thompson, and by steamer from Penataquit.

D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

MADAME RUTTKAY, AT CORNWALL, can accommodate ten or twelve boarders during the Summer vacation of her school. Access by the steamer Thos. Powell, foot of Jay-st., every afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. The location is delightful and convenient. It is near several churches, and in sight of Mr. Willis' beautiful place, "Idlewild."

TRENTON FALLS, ONEIDA COUNTY, N. Y.—The hotel at the above celebrated place of resort is open for the season, and can be reached in a few hours from New-York, at a small expense, as a railroad from Utica takes visitors there within an hour.

M. MOORE, Proprietor.

BOARD AT PORT CHESTER, WITHIN three minutes' walk of the railroad dépôt. Large and single rooms for families or single persons, all newly furnished. Inquire at No. 466 Pearl-st., on Monday, 19th inst., before three o'clock, or of WM. D. SNYDER, Port Chester.

COUNTRY BOARD MAY BE OBTAINED in a private family, ¾ of an hour from the City, accessible by steamboat, cars, and stage, for a family of four persons, or a party of gentlemen. Address LORTON, Box No. 1,137, Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—MOUNTAIN AIR, SPLENdid scenery, spacious rooms and every convenience, at Oak Wood Grove.—Address JOHN E. FENTON, Hughsonville, Dutchess County, N. Y., or apply at No. 29 2d av. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE ADVERTISER HAS a very pleasant country residence, in which he would take a genteel family to board during the hot weather. No other boarders taken. For further particulars, address RURAL, Box No. 201 *Times* office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT RYE—ONE AND A half miles from the dépôt; beautiful and healthy location. For particulars, address Mrs. L., Rye, Westchester County, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, APPLETON BUILDING No. 346 Broadway.

Schools and families supplied.

Competent teachers and governesses.

Parents supplied gratuitously with circulars of the best schools, (terms ranging from $125 to $400 per annum.)

Teachers supplied with desirable positions

REFERENCES.—Faculty of Amherst College, Rev. D. C. Van Norman, Dr Lowell Mason, Prof A. Greenleaf, Prof. Geo. F. Root, (Wurzel.)

Circulars sent upon application. Several superior teachers of music, (vocal and instrumental,) ladies and gents. Also, two competent teachers of French and German.

SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars containing all necessary information and references, address AUG. F. NITCHY.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—ELM PARK COLLEgiate Institute, Litchfield, Conn., (the healthiest spot in the Union,) the Rev. Dr. JAMES RICHARDS, Principal; JAMES RICHARDS, Jr., late of Princeton College, N. J., Assistant Principal. Boys fitted for college or for business. A teacher of the French language resides in the family. Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior, and terms moderate. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, or R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO WISH TO IMPROVE THEIR EDUCATION.—A graduate of Yale College, speaking fluently and grammatically the French language, of much experience in teaching, would like a few more pupils to instruct privately in English, classics or French. Terms as low as in schools. Satisfactory references. Address TEACHER, Box No. 153 *Times* Office. N. B.—This is a rare opportunity for those whose early education has been neglected.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—(Day and Boarding.) Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. To be conducted on the same plan and to embrace the same thorough course as the Rutgers. Open Sept. 15. Circulars obtained at RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery, or of the Principal, at No. 194 East Broadway.

REV. DR FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING AND ARITHMETIC.—DOLBEAR'S ACADEMY, NO. 609 BROADWAY, CORNER HOUSTON.—A few more pupils may enter, this day, for half the usual terms, and be practically qualified, in a short time, to keep books by double entry and write a good business hand. Mercantile calculations practically taught.

ACADEMY OF PENMANSHIP AND BOOKKEEPING, No 362 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.—The subscriber will receive new pupils daily, for class or private instruction in penmanship. New and elegant copy books, four numbers, 96 pages; price 50 cents the set or 15 cents the copy. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL for pupils of both sexes in Perth Amboy, New-Jersey, commencing MONDAY, August 2d, 1858. Board and tuition cheap, with sea air and bathing. Three daily steamers to and from New-York. Circulars at IVISON & PHINNEY'S, No. 321 Broadway.

TWELVE GIRLS—FROM 6 TO 12 YEARS OLD, will be received by the Preceptress of the Hudson River Institute, Sept. 17. Terms for board and tuition, $150 a year. For particulars, address Mrs. D. D. OWEN, Claverack, N. Y.

TEACHERS

WANTED—A GOVERNESS IN A PRIVATE FAMily residing in the immediate vicinity of Baltimore, to instruct a young lady and a little girl; she must teach very thoroughly French, music upon the piano, and English. The very best of reference required, both as to character and qualifications. Salary $300 a year, paid quarterly. Address Mrs. C. V. L., St. Dennis Post-Office, Baltimore County, Md.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A GERMAN PROtestant lady, aged 29, wishes to meet with a re-engagement as above. Besides German and French, acquired in France, she instructs in all the branches of an English education, Italian and drawing in every style; music only to beginners. Previous to her present engagement she was seven years in England, and can give the highest references. Address E. F., No. 178 7th-st.

FURNITURE

FURNITURE FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE.—A gentleman wishing to dispose of his costly furniture, paintings, vases, &c., offers them at private sale for a few days, including solid rosewood parlor suites in rich brocade, velvet and hair cloth, fine pianoforte and stool, mirrors, marble-top etageres, centre and pier tables, rosewood bedroom furniture and bedding, Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c. Apply at the house No. 158 9th-av., one door from 21st-st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

**ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail, At prices from $25 and upwards.

WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

TO LET

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—In the *Times* Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—NOS. 210 AND 245 WEST THIRTY-FIRST-st.; No. 141 West 22d-st.; No. 277 West 19th-st. Large cottage house on 23d-st.; No. 149 30th-st.; Nos. 135 and 137 West 34th-st.; No. 199 West 15th-st. The above houses are all in good order, with the modern improvements. Will be let low to desirable families. Also the neat, small two story and attic and basement brick house No. 161 West 17th st. with gas and gas fixtures, rent $375. Also, several other houses; rent from $400 to $700. Inquire at the office of J. & W. DENHAM, 8th-av. and 16th-st.

TO LET—TO A GENTEEL FAMILY CHEAP. COTtage house, fruit, &c., 3½ lots north side 54th-st., New-York, 200 feet east of 10th-av. Apply to J. AITKEN, No 119 Nassau-st., New-York, from 10 to 3 P. M.

BOARDING-HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE.—No. 80 Franklin-st., near Broadway, has recently been remodeled into six suites of rooms—parlor, bed and bath room to each, with a number of single rooms, good kitchen and dining-room, and as well arranged for the purpose as any house of its size can be. Needs only to be seen to be admired, and will be let or leased right to a good tenant. J. BISCO, No. 158 East 23d st., Near 3d av.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT VERY LOW rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Buildings fitted up with every convenience, and engines one thousand horse power. Apply to AUG. PURDY, Comptroller's Office, or on the premises.

STEAM-POWER, WITH WELL-LIGHTED rooms, two on a floor, each room 25x55. Also, small rooms to suit tenants, at a cheap rent.

J. & G. H. WALKER, No. 182 Centre-st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—A COUNTRY HOUSE IN THE VICINity of Manhattanville, Carmansville, or within ten or twelve miles of New-York by Railroad. For a place containing one or two acres of ground, with garden and shade trees, and a comfortable two story house suitable for Summer and Winter, a fair price will be given upon lease of two or three years. Address S. J. B., Box No. 140 *Times* office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A GENtleman having a small family, consisting of three persons, wishes to procure a furnished house in Brooklyn. Address, stating terms and location, W. J., Box No. 3,499 Post-Office.

HOUSE WANTED—ON A LEASE—A HIGH-stooped attic house, between 17th and 30th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Rent about $1,200 Satisfactory reference given. Address Box No. 3,317 Post-Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT AT Pelham, on Long Island Sound, 19 miles from City Hall, and 1½ miles from the New-Haven Railroad Dépôt at New-Rochelle, containing 24 acres of land beautifully laid out, with a large dwelling-house, which is in perfect order, finished with all the modern improvements. Stone stable, barns, laundry, boat house, bath-house, &c., &c. The furniture will be sold with the house if desired. The garden is stocked with the choicest fruits in full bearing. Communication with the City daily by steamboat, and several times a day by railroad. For permission to see the premises, &c., &c., apply to EDWARD H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st., New-York.

COUNTRY PLACE IN STAMFORD, CONN.—TO LET—Partially furnished or unfurnished, for 2 or 3 years. The house, 3 minutes' walk from dépôt, is complete in its conveniences, and contains 2 drawing-rooms, dining-room, opening into conservatory, library and 6 bedrooms, and bath-room; gas and water in the house. Stable, with room for coachman, henery, &c. Grounds: 1½ acres, under high cultivation, with choice fruit trees and grapes, in variety and abundance. Apply to RUFUS PARK & CO., No. 63 Dey-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS FOR SALE OR TO LET—A large, first class mansion, having every convenience for a gentleman's residence, situated on the Hudson River 2½ miles from the Railroad Station, and commanding a very fine view of the river. Also for sale, several desirable building sites, of five or ten acres each. Carriages can always be obtained at the dépôt. Apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st., or to M. T. BOLMER, near the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Situated in the village of Bloomfield, N. J., containing 15 acres under high state of cultivation, good water, and a living brook running through the place. House, barn, wagon house, &c., together with or without the crops in the ground. Apply at No. 44 Beekman-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, NEAR the dépôt of the New-Jersey Central Railroad, at Boundbrook; two-story house, barn, &c., with about 9 acres of land. Apply at No. 87 Barclay-st., corner of Washington.

WEST MOUNT VERNON.—TO LET, A NEAT two-story house, containing seven rooms, within two minutes' walk of Hunt's Bridge Station, H. R. R. Inquire of J. R. URNER, No. 164 West Broadway.

FARMS FOR SALE

IOWA LANDS IN GRUNDY COUNTY, SECT. 10, T. 88, N. R. 18 W., to sell or trade for Real Estate or merchandise. One-half cash will be put in. S. COCKCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM HERETOFORE EXISTING under the name of TAPPAN & McKILLOP is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by JOHN McKILLOP, at No 5 Beekman-st., who is authorized to use the name of the firm for that purpose.

FRANCIS W. TAPPAN.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858. JOHN McKILLOP.

Notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has this day been formed by the undersigned, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, of which the terms are as follows:—

First—The name of the firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is McKILLOP & WOOD.

Second—The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the conducting the business of a Commercial Agency.

Third—The names of the general partners interested therein are JOHN McKILLOP, who resides in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, in said State of New-York; DAVID WOOD, who resides in the City, County and State of New-York. The name of the special partner interested therein is FRANCIS W. TAPPAN, who resides in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, aforesaid.

Fourth—The amount of capital which said special partner has contributed to the common stock is the sum of $50,000 in cash.

Fifth—The partnership shall commence on the first day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty eight, and terminate on the thirtieth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

JOHN McKILLOP.
DAVID WOOD.
FRANCIS W. TAPPAN.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the style of NORTH, SMEDES & CO., in this City and New-Orleans, is this day dissolved by its own limitation.

The liquidation of the business will be attended to by the surviving partners, and Executor of W. H. NORTH, either of them being authorized to sign in liquidation of its affairs.

JAMES J. DAY, Executor of W. H. North.
E. B. SMEDES,
ALEX. DUTHIL,
VICTOR FAISANS.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, and will continue the dry goods business, under the style of NORTH, DUTHIL & CO., in New-Orleans, and A. DUTHIL & CO., in New-York.

ALEX DUTHIL,
VICTOR FAISANS,
EDWIN J. FOSTER,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858. GEORGE W. BANCKER.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—JOHN C. CHEESEMAN, General Guardian of Matilda Pierce and Allan Pierce, and STEPHEN T. WYGANT, General Guardian of Grace Wygant, (formerly Grace Pierce,) against DANIEL TOWNSEND, JOHN LANE, SETH C. KEYES and AMELIA R., his wife, James De Gray, Henry E. Quinan, William Moultrie, Thomas Palmer, Frederick T. Peet, John P. Wakeman, John A. Davenport, Charles G. Till, —— Rodgers, and John C. Cheeseman, Cornelius V. S. Roosevelt and John A. Collier, Trustees of Caroline L. Stokes, under the will of Stephen B. Munn, deceased; John H. Mortimer, John T. Walton, Morton Mortimer and Charles Debost.—To Seth C. Keyes, one of the defendants in this action—Sir: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, rooms Nos. 23 and 24 Bank of Commerce Building, northwest corner of Nassau and Cedar streets, City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, July 15, 1858. JOHN FOWLER, JR., Attorney for Plaintiffs, Rooms Nos. 23 and 24 Bank of Commerce Building, northwest corner Nassau and Cedar streets, New-York.

The original complaint in this action was duly filed with the Clerk of this Court at his office in the City Hall, City of New-York, July 10, 1858.

JOHN FOWLER, JR., Attorney for Plaintiff.
jy19-law1wM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GEORGE G. SHEPPARD, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the residence of Ann E. Sheppard, No. 171 Amity-street, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 22d day of January next.—Dated July 16, 1858.

ANN E. SHEPPARD,
WILLIAM P. SHEPPARD, } Administrators.
EDMUND G. SHEPPARD,
jy19-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN N. WATERS, late of the City of New-York, bank clerk, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of OWEN & BELLOWS, No. 69 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of December next.—Dated, New-York, May 29, 1858.

SAMUEL B. WATERS, } Administrators.
JOSIAH BLACKWELL,
my31-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABEL G. BIRCH, late of Camberwell, Surrey, England, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 45 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next. Dated—New-York, March 13, 1858.

mh15-law6mM* DORMAN B. EATON, Administrator.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

VERY OLD BRANDY AND PORT WINE for Medicinal purposes, for sale by J. & W. GEERY, Nos. 719 Broadway, and 203 Canal-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.
BY ROBERT A. HAGGERTY,
Office 51 Exchange-place.
Tuesday, July 20,

AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,

1. Five valuable lots, northeast corner of 10th-av. and 155th-st., being at Washington Heights, (Carmansville,) and the most desirable lots for business or other purposes on the north end of the Island.

2. Two lots on 10th av., nearly opposite the above, with the Church thereon erected.

3. Four lots—two on 158th-st., and two on 157th-st., in the rear, between 10th and 11th avs., with a neat two story and basement house on 158th-st., and stable on 157th st. House newly painted and in good order.

4. Four lots adjoining above, with house and stable to correspond.

5. Four lots—two on 158th-st., and two on 157th st., in the rear, near 11th av., with a spacious, well-built, nearly new house, in first-rate order, on 158th-st., with plain stable in the rear.

6. Four lots—two on 155th-st., and two on 156th, in the rear, near 11th-av.

Special attention is called to this property, it being really very desirable, located as it is on high ground, near the North River, and in less than ten minutes' walk of railroad station and steamboat landing. Good schools, churches, markets, stores, &c. It is in the immediate vicinity of Audubon-park, Woodland-park, Fort Washington, High Bridge, and only two miles north of Central-park.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF $15,000 WORTH of gold and silver, Geneva and French watches. A. M. CRISTALAR, auctioneer, will sell on TUESDAY, 20th, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 4 Cortlandt st., removed for convenience of sale, an extensive and valuable assortment as above, consisting of:

12 gold magic watches by Lasado and others.
12 gold chronometer by Lasado, French and Roskell.
50 diamond set hunting watches.
48 gold ¾ plate hunting levers, by
French, Royal Exchange, Beesly and M. I. Tobias.
200 gold hunting detached levers, gold and gilt caps.
24 double time hunting watches.
200 silver hunting detached silver and gilt caps.
300 silver plaque hunting detached levers, fancy movements.
50 open face silver detached levers.
50 open face silver lepines.
18 Chinese duplex watches, &c., &c.

No postponement on account of the weather. This sale is well worthy the attention of the trade. Catalogues on morning of sale. By order of JAMES B. BENSELL, Deputy Sheriff.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS MONDAY, JULY 19, all the furniture contained in house No. 86 West 11th-st., near 5th-av. Superior rosewood and mahogany furniture, rosewood piano forte, inlaid with pearl and pearl keys; mantle, pier and oval mirrors, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets French china vases, dinner and tea sets fine cut-glass, plated ware. Also, a large quantity of chamber and kitchen furniture, well worthy the attention of families wanting furniture.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA AND BRITTANIA WARE—J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer, TUESDAY, July 20, 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., catalogue sale by BARTLETT & COWEN of a large and choice stock of best goods, worthy the attention of City and country dealers. Sale positive, for cash.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD furniture on TUESDAY, July 20, at 10½ o'clock. T. GOULDSMITH will sell all the furniture in the above house, consisting of every description of house furniture, in rosewood mahogany and black-walnut. For further particulars, see *Herald*.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 Pine-st.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE property, THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, comprising the five-story brown-stone store and lot No. 2 Park-row, extending through to Ann st.; 4 lots on 2d-av., near 8th-av. and Central Park; 1 lot on 51st-st., near 11th-av. Maps at No. 55 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

ARCTIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 29 Wall-st.

CASH CAPITAL—$250,000,
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

This Company gives notice that it will make a reduction of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of premiums upon policies and renewals of policies, upon property in the cities of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken. Said reductions will be made to the insured, or to his broker. ALBERT WARD, President.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

RELIEF
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 8 Wall-st.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of eight (8) per cent., leaving a surplus of over $40,000.

This Company is now issuing Policies at the reduced rates of premiums, and also allowing the regular commissions to brokers and others.
JAMES H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY!

SAFEGUARD INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—PAID UP AND SECURED—$300,000.

OFFICE NO. 12 WALL-ST.

This Company insures risks upon as favorable terms as any of the older companies, and solicits its share of the insurance business of New-York and vicinity.

Its capital is securely invested in first-class bonds and mortgages, which have recently been submitted to and examined by Commissioners appointed by the Comptroller of this State, and have been fully approved.

LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY.

DIRECTORS:

Geo. S. Doughty,	Geo. H. Lewis,	S. H. Provost.
M. O. Roberts	P. E. Birckhead,	J. A. H. Hasbrouck,
Oliver M. Pettit,	F. Blackburne,	Robert P. King,
Wm. Remsen,	Edw. K. Collins,	John A. Godfrey,
D. J. Blauvelt,	John B. Murray,	J. J. Salomon.
E. K. Olcott,	Jas. W. Elwell,	B. S. Dunning.
	Chas. P. Hayes.	

GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President.
(Late of the Excelsior Ins. Co.)
ALBERT WELLES, Vice-President.
JACOB N. KEELER, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Office, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York,
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. B. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
J. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
SILAS BRONSON,	ALVE. E. LAING,
A. R. ENO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETTS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
J. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, JR.	J. H. HOLCOMB,
	HUGH LAING, President.

JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS HAVING removed to their new warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, (corner 4th-st.,) are prepared to offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of grand, parlor-grand, square and upright piano-fortes, manufactured expressly for this City, finished in various styles of cases, and at prices which cannot fail to please. Piano-fortes made to order, to suit any style of furniture, and all instruments warranted to give entire satisfaction. Pianos to rent upon the most favorable terms.

$300.—FOR SALE AT NO. 86 WEST 47th-st., near 6th-av., a 7-octave rosewood piano forte, magnificently finished in style of Louis XIV., double round corners, carved legs, pearl keys with elegant carvings of most elaborate design, powerful rich tone; celebrated City makers, two years' warrantee. N. B.—Those in want, will find this the greatest bargain to be found in the United States, on examination, as this piano cost $700, as will be shown. It has a portable shipping case. Can be seen till Friday, at any time.

A 7-OCTAVE CARVED PIANO, WITH pearl keys in use only three months, with unexpired warrantee for two years, and cost $425, will be sold for $260, if applied for soon. The above instrument was made to order, by one of the best City makers; has all the modern improvements, and is in every respect a superior instrument. Call at No. 130 East 27th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF EMBARRASSMENTS, the advertiser will sell a beautiful 7-octave rosewood piano for $— which cost $375 a few months ago; round and circular scale; rich sweet tone; City makers, with warrantee; round corners, scolloped keys, full iron plate, &c., all in the most perfect order. Apply at No. 66 High-st., Brooklyn; can be seen day or evening.

PIANO-FORTES.—HAINES BROTHERS, AT their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., corner of 21st-st., have at all times an assortment of their celebrated Pianos of various styles, carved and plain, which they offer on liberal terms to suit the times.
HAINES BROS.

THESE PIANOS TO LET, new and second-hand, and sold on INSTALLMENTS as above. J. M. PELTON.

A LADY, IN BROOKLYN, HAVING NO further use for her piano-forte, a $400 instrument, will dispose of it for $210 cash. Best New-York City maker, fully warranted, splendid rosewood case, round corners, full tone, ornamented in pearl, scolloped keys and nearly new. Apply at No. 23 Willow place, between State and Joralemon sts., this week.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS OF SUPERIOR make at great bargains; second-hand pianos at the following extremely low prices: $25, $50, $110, $125, and $165. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments. Pianos tuned, repaired, lettered, &c.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

A RARE CHANCE TO BUY A HALLET, DAVIS & CO. 6½ or 7 octave piano very cheap. New-York pianos very low. Good second-hand pianos, nearly new, at great bargains. Pianos and melodeons to rent. Old pianos taken in exchange. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st., Marble Building.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. . Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free by

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN BULLION AND SPECIE,
No. 45 Wall-st., (Phœnix Bank Building.)

COLLECTIONS — ON ALL PARTS OF THE United States and Canada, made by
HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 45 Wall st. Phœnix Bank Building.

H. S. LANSING & CO.,
NOS. 72 AND 98 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
European Commission Merchants, Bankers and Dealers in Exchange, have established a complete
INTERNATIONAL AGENCY
for the transaction of general business in connection with their
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
to transmit packages to and from all parts of Europe, and to afford all desirable facilities to
PERSONS GOING ABROAD.
Sight and time bills on London or Paris, and letters of credit available in all parts of the world.

REFERENCES:

James Boorman, New-York.	Erastus Corning, Albany.
Alsop & Chauncey do.	Gray & Danforth, Boston.
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morrison, New York.	Dean Richmond, Buffalo.
Carey, Howard & Sanger.	E. S. Sandford, Philadel'a

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS.
COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.
S. M. WILLIAMS, President. H. JENKINS, Cashier.
Collections made and remitted for promptly in sight checks on New-York, Boston, Philadelphia or New-Orleans. Collections made at ¼ per cent. commission.
New-York correspondents, Messrs. KISSAM & TAYLOR.

COLLECTIONS.
We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.
GEO. SMITH & CO.,
Bankers, Chicago, Illinois.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, No. 5, Hall of Records, until Monday, July 26, 1858, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars of "The Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of the City of New York," authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State, entitled "An Act for the Regulation and Government of the Central Park in the City of New-York," passed April 17, 1857, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Nov. 9, 1857, and by a further ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor June 24, 1858.

The said stock will consist of Three Thousand Shares of One Hundred Dollars each share, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly and the principal sum redeemable on the first day of August, 1887.

The proposals will state the number of shares, and the price per share. The stock to be issued as follows: $50,000 within three days after the acceptance of the proposals, and the balance in monthly installments of $50,000 each until the whole sum is issued.

The persons whose proposals are accepted, will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying interest from the date of the deposit.

Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed "Proposal for Six per cent. Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the proposition may then be put up in a second envelope, sealed and directed "A. C. Flagg, Comptroller, No. 5, Hall of Records, New-York."

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
Department of Finance, Comptroller's office, New-York, June 24, 1858.

PHENIX BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1858.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD ON TUESDAY, 13th inst., the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors of this Institution, viz.:

THOMAS TILESTON,
JAMES W. OTIS,
MOSES H. GRINNELL,
THOMAS W. GALE,
JOSHUA J. HENRY,
DANIEL B. FEARING,
DRAKE MILLS,
ISRAEL CORSE,
WILLIAM BRYCE,
WILLIAM F. CARY,
EUGENE DUTILH,
B. F. DAWSON,
ELIAS PONVERT,
JAMES LOW.
And Messrs. PAUL SPOFFORD,
SHEPHERD KNAPP,
WILLIAM VAN HOOK,

were elected Inspectors of the next Election. At a subsequent meeting of the Board, THOMAS TILESTON, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

EVERETT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Books for subscription to the capital stock of this Company will be opened under the direction of the subscribers, at the office of the Company, under the Bank of the Commonwealth, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., on Tuesday, July 20, at 12 o'clock M., and be kept open daily, from 12 to 3 o'clock P. M., until the whole amount of capital stock shall have been subscribed.

Ten per cent. payable at the time of subscribing, and the balance on or before Aug. 2, 1858.

JEROMUS P. JOHNSON,
NATHANIEL JARVIS, JR., } Commissioners.
MILTON G. SMITH.

NOTICE.—TO THE CREDITORS AND DEBTORS OF PERSSE & BROOKS.—All persons having claims against PERSSE & BROOKS are requested to present the same to the subscriber, and all parties indebted to said concern will please make immediate payment to the undersigned.

The validity of the assignment to the subscriber has been established by a judgment of the Supreme Court, and there is no occasion for further delay in making settlements.
GEO. J. FORREST, Assignee,
No. 40 Broad-st.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company held in the City of New-York on the 15th of July, 1858, the Secretary was directed to give public notice that the interest on the First mortgage Land-grant Bonds of the said Company would be paid on and after Monday, Aug. 2, at the office of the Company, No. 27 William-st. Dated New-York, July 15, 1858.
D. V. N. RADCLIFF, Secretary.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD—NOTICE.—A Committee has been appointed by the Board of Directors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company to adjust and settle all claims against said Company. Parties interested in the floating debt of the above Company—its unsecured Bonds, &c., are requested to call at their office, No. 27 William-st.
WM. A. GUEST, Chairman.

$2,000 BOND AND MORTGAGE FOR SALE, on A HOUSE AND LOT IN ORANGE, N. J., worth $6,000. Principals only address
Box No. 3,286 New-York Post-Office.

$100,000.—ST. LOUIS COUNTY ANTICIPATION Tax Bonds, Seven per cents., due in 1862, 1863 and 1864, similar to $1,200,000 bonds of said county redeemed in 1854, 1855, 1856 and 1857, for sale by E. D. MORGAN & CO.

THE COUPONS OF THE CITY OF CLEVELAND Water Loan, maturing July 1, 1858, payable at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., will be paid at the OCEAN BANK.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

M'DONOUGH COUNTY COUPONS.—THE Coupons of the McDonough County, Illinois, bonds, issued to Northern Cross R. R. Co., due July 1, will be paid at the office of WOODRUFF & CO., No. 40 Broad-st.

SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage Bonds, bearing 7 per cent. interest, coupons payable June and December, for sale by WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER DIVIDEND scrip purchased by E. A. BENEDICT, No. 39 William st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1858.

THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, and not exceeding $500, and four per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors, payable on or after Monday, the 19th inst. in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.

This Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, NO. 67 BLEECKER-STREET,
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1858.

UNDER THE PROVISION OF THE BY-LAWS, the Trustees of this Institution have directed an interest to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on all sums amounting to $5 and under $500, and on all sums amounting to $500 and upward, an interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, July 19. Also, an extra dividend, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the half-yearly interest allowed to depositors at this period; such extra interest or dividend to be calculated on the same principle, and made payable to depositors or passed to their credit at the same time with the said half yearly interest.
J. DE P. OGDEN, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, CORNER TWENTY-FIFTH-ST. AND THIRD-AV.—DIVIDEND.—The Bloomingdale Savings Bank, corner 25th-st. and 3d-av., will pay on and after July 19, its usual semi annual dividend of 6 per cent. on deposits of $1,000 and under and 5 per cent. on sums over $1,000. Interest not drawn will be passed to the credit of depositors, and draw interest as an original deposit. Bank open for business daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 P. M.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.
JOHN WAITE, Secretary.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, No. 506 Broadway.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE ORDERED THAT interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, as follows:

On sums of $5, and not over $500, at the rate of six per cent. per annum; and

On sums exceeding $500, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, the 19th inst. All interest will be credited to depositors as principal.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1858.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. All moneys deposited in this Bank up to July 10, will draw interest from the 1st.
J. SHUNKSBUCY, Sec. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, Pres.

DIVIDENDS.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-street,
July 13, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and up to $500, and 5 per cent. per annum on all sums over $500 which shall have been deposited there at least three months previous to the 1st instant, will be allowed to the depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, the 19th instant, during the hours of business at the Bank. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st instant. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 237 BROADWAY, ENTRANCE ON PARK-PLACE.—Depositors are hereby notified that the usual semi-annual dividend on all sums entitled thereto, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and five per cent. over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, July 19. Interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest accordingly from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and every Monday evening from 5 to 7.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

OFFICE OF THE SIXTH AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY,
6TH AV. AND 44TH ST., July 16, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend of 5 per cent. on its capital, out of the earnings of the Road, for the current six months, payable at the office of the Treasurer, Geo. G. Williams Esq. (Cashier,) at the Chemical Bank, on the 2d day of August, next. The transfer book will be closed from the 25th to that day.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. R. CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, O., July 15, 1858.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent. has been declared by this Company out of the earnings of the six months ending June 30. Stockholders registered in New York will be paid at the Phenix Bank, on and after Monday, Aug. 2. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. until Aug. 2.
(Signed,) GEO. H. RUSSELL,
Treasurer pro tem.

SOUTHERN BANK,
NEW-ORLEANS, June 30, 1858.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors this day, a dividend of four per cent. was declared on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months payable to the stockholders here on July 12, 1858 and to those at the north on the 19th idem, at the Bank of America, in the City of New York.
THOMAS LAYTON, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 17, 1858.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) per cent. has this day been declared out of the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 2d August next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 22d inst. to 2d proximo, inclusive. By order of the Board.
F. A. PLATT.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of July next.

The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 6th day of July.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
JUNE 22, 1858.

LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN,
OFFICES { No. 347 Fulton st., Brooklyn,
No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand.
ANSON S. PALMER, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER OF FULTON AND GREENWICH STREETS.
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (15) per cent., payable on the 12th inst.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 7th July, inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 10 WALL-ST., NEW YORK, July 7, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A half per cent. from the profits of the current six months will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after Tuesday, the 6th of July proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 6th proximo.
E. W. TALMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 29 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1858.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DEclared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent., payable on and after the 19th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi annual dividend of TEN per cent., payable on demand. By order.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1858.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been this day declared, payable on demand.
WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE HARLEM GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, Office No. 80 Nassau-st., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1858.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after the 20th inst. The transfer-books will be closed from the 15th to the 20th inst. HENRY P. McGOWN, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND.—THE NEWTON COPPER TYPE Company will pay to their Stockholders a semi-annual dividend of three and-a-half (3½) per cent., at the office of the Company, No. 14 Frankfort st., on and after the 20th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed after that date. SAMUEL ORCHARD, Sec'y.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1858.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. upon all claims proved against FREDERICK G. SWAN will be paid by the subscriber, at his office, No. 19 Nassau-st., on and after the second day of August next. —Dated New-York, July 15, 1858.
THEODORE HINSDALE, Assignee, No. 19 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No. 31 Pine st., (Great Western Buildings, New-York,) July 12, 1858.—A semi-annual Dividend of seven per cent. has been this day declared, payable on demand.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, June 28, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of July.
A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 6 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, July 13, 1858.

THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED A semi-annual dividend of seven per cent. payable on the 20th inst. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW WORLD FIRE Insurance Company, No. 35 Pine-st., July 14, 1858. A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
SAMUEL A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.—EMPIRE CITY Fire Insurance Company, No. 54 Wall-st. A semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand. LINDLEY MURRAY, Secty.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1858.

BANK NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the JAMES BANK having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of EIGHT (8) per cent. has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF NEW-ROCHELLE having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of FIVE (5) per cent. has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO HARLEM, MOTT HAVEN, TREMONT, MORRISANIA, EAST AND WEST CHESTER, WEST FARMS, HIGH BRIDGE.

The HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY'S
new and splendid steamers
SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE.
Leave

Harlem.	Peck slip.
6 00 A. M.	7 00 A. M.
7 00 A. M.	8 00 A. M.
8 00 A. M.	9 15 A. M.
9 00 A. M.	11 00 A. M.
10 30 A. M.	1 30 P. M.
1 00 P. M.	3 15 P. M.
3 00 P. M.	4 15 P. M.
4 15 P. M.	5 15 P. M.
5 15 P. M.	6 15 P. M.
6 15 P. M.	7 15 P. M.

Landing at 10th and 120th sts., each way.
FARE 8 CENTS.

Running through the East and Harlem Rivers, past Hurl Gate, Blackwell's, Ward's and Randall's Islands, giving a fine view of the public institutions. Stages or private conveyance to any of the above villages or the High Bridge, on the arrival of each boat at Harlem. All Fulton Ferry stages run to within two piers of the Peck-slip landing. All Dry Dock and Greenpoint Ferry stages, to and from the 10th-st. landing.

EXCURSIONS TO ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—The steamboats RED JACKET, WYOMING or KILL VAN KULL leave Pier No. 2 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 5:30 P. M. Returning leave Elizabethport at 5:30 A. M., 8:45 A. M., 2:15 and 6:20 P. M. Tickets to go and return the same day, 30 cents; to Elizabeth City 10 cents additional.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW, FAST, AND SPLENDID sea steamers, JAMES A. STEVENS and JOHN L. LOCKWOOD, with barges, can be chartered by Sunday schools, parties, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., corner Pine.

OILS.

COBURN'S EXTRA LARD OIL.—VERY pure, never gums, burns without crust brightly and long as sperm. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 38 William-st.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858:
Trains leave the Depot corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, at
6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.
Trains leave Dépot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at:
8:10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
8:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at, and all stations North of, Williams Bridge.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.
2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. White Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:
12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers st., *via* Pierpont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after the 1st of July trains will run as follows, Sundays excepted:
TRAINS GOING EAST
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, as follows:
For Greenport at 10 A. M., daily, and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.
For River Head at 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., daily.
For North Islip at 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., daily.
For Farmingdale at 10 A. M., 3:30 and 6:15 P. M., daily.
For Syosset at 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., daily.
For H. Branch and Hempstead 10 A. M., 12 M.; 4, 4:30 and 6:15 P. M.
For Jamaica 9 and 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 4, 4:30, 6:15 and 7:15 P. M.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENTS FOR MILK TRAINS.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9 A. M. for Greenport, arriving at 2 P. M.
Returning—leave Greenport at 4 P. M., and arrive at Brooklyn at 9 P. M.
Leave Syosset at 7:30 A. M., for Brooklyn; returning—leave South Ferry at 6:15 P. M. for Syosset.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD Company have earnestly endeavored during the past ten months to establish and maintain uniform and remunerative rates of traffic by the four great lines which connect the Atlantic cities and the West. Having failed in this, and believing it to be injudicious and improper to influence traffic by the issue of free passes, by the employment of runners and solicitors or by any other underhanded means, the Company, rather than resort to such means, have determined to reduce the fares, on and after Monday next, 14th inst., as follows: between

New-York and Dunkirk, to	$6 00
New-York and Buffalo, to	5 00
New-York and Niagara Falls, or Suspension Bridge, to	5 00

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 28, 1858. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM June 21, 1858, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M.; for Dobbs' Ferry, 6:30 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 6:45 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 8:00 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and 3:40 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, Tarrytown and Dobbs' Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers-st., Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:35 A. M., and 4:30 and 8:00 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:35 A. M., and 4:45, and 8:15 P. M. On Sundays at 9:45 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company,
JERSEY CITY, July 17, 1858.

GREAT SOUTHERN AND SOUTH-WESTERN route, from New-York, *via* Washington City, Richmond, Lynchburg, Knoxville, to Montgomery or Memphis by continuous Railway, and thence to New-Orleans—two hundred miles shorter than any other route, passing through the finest portions of Virginia and Tennessee. Through tickets sold for the above and other intermediate places, at the Ticket Office of the New Jersey Railroad Company, foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York. Baggage checked through and no charge for transferring passengers or baggage on the route. Passengers are allowed to stop at any point named in the coupons.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST from JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. A train from New-York, fare $2 25. New Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT FOR 1858.—Through Trains leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st., for Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Newton, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
MORRISTOWN EXPRESS—Leaves at 5:10 P. M., stopping only at Newark, Summit, Chatham and Madison.
MILLBURN ACCOMMODATION—At 11:30 A. M., and 5:10 and 6:30 P. M., making all the stops.
J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent pro tem.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 10 A. M.; 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Secretary.
N. B.—Pic-nic and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS direct and *via* St. Johnsbury to Lakes Memphremagog and Willoughby; also, pleasure route *via* Connecticut River Valley to Burlington, Ogdensburg and Montreal. Through tickets can be procured at the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Office, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av. FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

TRAVELERS LEAVING THE CITY should procure the last edition of APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. It contains through routes, time-tables of all the Railroads, a general map giving the roads in actual operation, sixty maps of a tourist's guide to the watering places, and a thousand other items of information for the traveler. Price 25 cents.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

FOR THE SOUTH.

"GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSAGE."

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The steamship NASHVILLE, Captain L. M. MURRAY, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, July 17, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. Cabin passage only $20; deck passage only $6. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The COLUMBIA, BERRY, Commander, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, July 24. Through tickets to Florida can be had by applying as above. These steamers carry the Adams' Express goods for the South and Southwest. The Express Agents throughout the Southern country will give passengers and shippers information respecting the line.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Captain THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on WEDNESDAY, 21st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern Mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg, and Richmond, $10. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 32 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSAGE.—CABIN, $20; STEERAGE, $6.—FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line.—The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave pier No. 4, N. R., on SATURDAY, July 24, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, succeeds on SATURDAY, July 31. Through tickets to Florida may be had by applying as above. The Adams Express agents throughout the Southern country will give passengers and shippers information respecting the line.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, July 24, at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Cabin Passage to Savannah, $15. Bills of Lading signed only on board. For Freight or Passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The ALABAMA, Capt. G. R. SCHENCK, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, July 31.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw-Steamship Company's new and first-class steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, July 24, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Freight 6 cent per foot until further notice. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON.—THE STEAMSHIP ATLANTA, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, July 24, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage, with commodious staterooms, $15. Freight six cents per foot, until further notice. Insurance at one-half per cent. effected through our office. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
July 10, 1858.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A PENALTY of five per cent. will be added on the 1st of August next on all water rents remaining unpaid on that day.
H. VAN SCHAICK, President.

FOR EUROPE.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

THE SHORTEST SEA PASSAGE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE—NEW-YORK TO GALWAY, IRELAND.

Only 15 hours' travel, including four hours sea passage, from Galway to London, *via* Holyhead. The line will consist of six powerful paddle-wheel steamships; the first two are now running as follows:

INDIAN EMPIRE will leave New-York, Friday, July 23.

AMERICAN EMPIRE will leave Galway, Tuesday, July 27.

AMERICAN EMPIRE will leave New-York on or about Aug 17.

The splendid steamship INDIAN EMPIRE, E. COURTENAY, Commander, will positively leave New-York for Galway FRIDAY, July 23. This ship has splendid accommodations for first, second and third-class passengers, who will be taken through to any part of Great Britain, at the following greatly reduced rates including a liberal cabin table, and provisions for third-class passengers to Galway.

First class....$90 | Second class....$50 | Third class,....$30

Passengers for Germany, &c., will have free tickets to London or Hull, from whence steamers are constantly leaving for Hamburg, Amsterdam and other ports.

Freight delivered in Galway and Dublin. Specie and valuable packages delivered, also, in Liverpool, Manchester and London, at reasonable rates. For freight, passage and further particulars apply to
WM. A. SALE & CO., No. 46 South-st.,
or to TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 7.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 14.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 21.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 28.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New York Wednesday, Aug. 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Aug. 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 25.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS:

New-York for Southampton and Havre.	From Havre and Southampton for New-York.
NORTH STAR, Sat., July 31	WEDNESDAY....Aug. 18
VANDERBILT, Sat., Aug. 14	WEDNESDAY....Sept. 1

From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton	Havre and Southampton for New York.
NORTH'N LIGHT....Aug. 7	Aug. 7.	Sept. 8.
ARIEL....Sept 4	Oct. 2.	Oct. 6.

These steamships have water tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.

Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $100 and $120; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $80; 2d cabin, $50; 3d cabin, $30.

Certificates issued for passage from Europe.

Specie delivered in London and Paris.

D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 24, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Aug. 21.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each Passport.

N. B.—Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

STEAMBOATS

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MIDDLETOWN, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK. Fare 25 cents. The new and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDAN, Commander, will run as follows, from Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK, foot Robinson-st.	LEAVE RED BANK AND BRANCH PORT.
Saturday, July 17, 8 A. M.	Saturday, July 17, 11½ A. M.
*Saturday, July 17, 3½ P. M.	Sunday, July 18, 1 P. M.
Sunday, July 18, 7 A. M.	*Sunday, July 18, 4 P. M.
*Sunday, July 18, 4½ P. M.	*Monday, July 19, 5½ A. M.
*Monday, July 19, 5½ A. M.	Monday, July 19, 1 P. M.
Monday, July 19, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, July 20, 1 P. M.
Tuesday, July 20, 9 A. M.	*Wednes'y, July 21, 6½ A. M.
*Wednesday, July 21, 7 A. M.	Thursday, July 22, 5½ A. M.
Wednesday, July 21, 3 P. M.	Friday, July 23, 6 A. M.
Thursday, July 22, 3 P. M.	*Friday, July 23, 11 A. M.
*Friday, July 23, 11 A. M.	Saturday, July 24, 6 A. M.
Friday, July 23, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, July 24, 7 P. M.
Saturday, July 24, 3½ P. M.	

Where the * occurs the Red Bank Landings are omitted, the Boats leaving New-York and Branch Port at the same time—meeting and exchanging passengers outside the bar.

The steamer LEADER connects with this boat for Pleasure Bay and Long Branch direct.

Elias Haight's line of stages for Squan connects with this boat; also stages to all parts of the country.

FARE 25 CENTS—JULY, 1858.

THE REGULAR AND OLD-ESTABLISHED LINE FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, Ocean House, Long Branch, Port Washington, Fair Haven, Mount's Dock, Brown's Dock, (Middletown,) and Red Bank. The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, July 19...5½ A. M.	Monday, July 19, 12½ P. M.
Monday, July 19...9½ A. M.	Monday, July 19, *Laura* will leave Red Bank 6½ A. M. for Fair Haven, Port Washington, Ocean House, Highlands, and Ocean Wave—outside the Bar
Tuesday, July 20...8½ A. M.	Tuesday, July 20...12½ P. M.

The *Laura* will connect with this boat for Ocean Port, &c. NELSON TAYLOR'S Squam line of Stages connect with this boat; also, stages to all parts of the country.

Time Tables can always be had of W. C. Lemon, No. 122 Broadway; Besson & Brower, No. 179 West-st.

THE CROTON, CAPTAIN W. H. WOOD, leaves Pier No. 29, East River, foot of Roosevelt-st., every afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Arriving at		Returning next morning, leaves	
Bayles' Dock	5:00 P. M.	Glen Wood	6:30 A. M.
Great Neck	5:15 P. M.	Glen Cove	7:00 A. M.
Sands' Point	5:40 P. M.	Sands' Point	7:25 A. M.
Glen Cove	6:00 P. M.	Great Neck	7:45 A. M.
Glen Wood	6:50 P. M.	Bayles' Dock	8:00 A. M.
		Arrive at N. York	9:00 A. M.

N. B.—The CROTON, being now in fine order for speed and comfort, can be chartered for Pic-Nic and Excursion parties, with the use of a most beautiful grove at Glen Wood. Apply to the Captain on board.

OPPOSITION TO THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—The inhabitants of Mamaroneck and New-Rochelle have purchased the steamboat ISLAND CITY, and have started a ferry from the above places. The boat starts from the new dock, built by the Company, at Delancy's Neck, at 7. New-Rochelle at 7½, and City island at 8 o'clock, A. M.; returning, leaves Fulton Market at 4 P. M. This is a most delightful sail, and the enterprise must succeed, and we hope will convince this foreign Railroad Company, that the people of this State will not pay tribute to Connecticut.

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.—STEAMER LIBERTY leaves Peck Slip, New York, at 8½ A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. Leaves Astoria at 7½ and 9½ A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Landing at 10th-st. at 8½ and 9½ A. M., and 1 and 5 P. M. Through in 40 minutes. Fare, 10 cents.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR YONKERS, HASTINGS, DOBBS FERRY, TARRYTOWN, SING SING AND HAVERSTRAW.—Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, touching at Amos-st.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY.—BOATS LEAVE foot of Whitehall st. every hour, from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M.; leave Staten Island every hour, from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. Fare 6 cents. On fine Sundays boats leave every half-hour.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—OPPOSITION TO COMBINED MONOPOLY.—Fare 50 cents. Steamer TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st. at 7 o'clock A. M., landing at Caldwell's, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck and Catskill.

MORNING BOAT AT 7 O'CLOCK.—STEAMER GEO. T. STANLEY, from foot of Robinson-st., landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER METAMORA, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from foot of Jay-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY from foot of Murray-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

FOR THE EAST.

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and elegant steamship "CHESAPEAKE," SIDNEY CROWELL, Commander, leaves Portland every Saturday, and New-York, from pier No. 12, North River, every Tuesday, at 4 P. M. Passage and fare, including State-room, $5. Running time 30 hours. For passage or freight, apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland; H. B. CROMWELL & Co., No. 86 West-st., New York.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, *via* Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The "Glen House" is only six hours' ride from Portland.

NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD STEAMBOAT LINE.—The ELM CITY, Capt. LEWIS, will leave Pier No. 25 East River, every day, at 3 P. M., for New-Haven. The TRAVELER, Capt. BOWNS, every night, at 11. The GRANITE STATE, Capt. KING, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M., for Hartford.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT NO. 170 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 25, The highest prices are paid for diamonds, emeralds, rubies, watches and jewelry. Also, advances made. Watches, diamonds and jewelry for sale at great bargains. Stocks, mortgages, bonds, &c., bought and sold.
J. H. BARRINGER, No. 170 Broadway.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, watches, jewelry and other merchandise, or bought for the highest cash prices; no signs about the premises appertaining to the loan business and all business strictly confidential. German, Spanish and other languages spoken. CHARLES BRODY, No. 66 Nassau st., up stairs.

MEDICAL.

A CARD.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of RICORD, of Paris, (who is the first Venereal Surgeon living,) and of Professors CARNOCHAN and MOTT, of this City, continues the practice of this Specialty, at No. 61 Bleecker-st., eighth house east of Broadway, New-York. All complicated disorders of the Sexual System effectually treated, including Weaknesses, &c., &c. Consultations in English, French and by letter. Office hours from 9 to 1, and 6 to 9 in the evening.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.
NEW AND ASTOUNDING DISCOVERIES.
WM. R. MASSEY, M. D., whose experience in Remedial Electricity, and whose familiarity with diseases under its control is at least equal to those of any physician either in this country or in Europe, is now in New-York, and may be found at No. 87 Prince-st., near and west of Broadway.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA

GENUINE!—This long established and popular remedy for purifying the blood and the cure of ulcerous and eruptive disorders may be taken at this season of the year, with salutary effect, by every one. No change of diet necessary. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO THE AFFLICTED.—HAVE YOU GOT THE Diarrhœa? If so, use that certain cure the Cordial Cognac Bitters. Are you bilious? Use the Cordial Cognac Bitters. Do you wish to prevent an attack of the Cholera during the coming warm weather? Then use the Cordial Cognac Bitters. Are your digestive organs impaired? Then use this Cordial, and relief will quickly follow. The Cordial Cognac Bitters is an article devoid of humbug; although it has not been paraded before the public in every newspaper in the country, a la quack medicine, its virtues are known, not only in this country, but throughout Europe. The proprietor does not claim that this Cordial will cure every disease that the human race is subject to, but that it will cure what no specifics has been proved in thousands of instances. Let no family be without it. For sale by S. STEINFELD, No. 70 Nassau-st., New-York. Sole Agent for the United States. Also by druggists and all respectable bars throughout the country.

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases, with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson resides in his own house, and receives patients in separate consulting rooms.

DR. WATSON'S WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its different forms; but treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, and Premature Exhaustion, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post-paid. "Dr. Watson's Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.*

No. 459 Broome st., second block west of Broadway.

DR. HUNTER, NO 3 DIVISION STREET, PERFORMS the greatest cures ever made. The only security against humbugs and the effects of diseases, is to apply to his old dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., N. Y. Countless the numbers that are daily radically cured and saved from an early grave by the timely exertions of Dr. HUNTER and the use of his infallible remedy—HUNTER'S RED DROP. This medicine is the result of centuries of study of the wisest and most talented medical men in England, France and Germany. Perfected from the whole field of medical science, and compounded from many different ingredients, so concentrated that a half ounce vial will cure the most inveterate case. It is harmless and thorough in its action, being followed by none of those terrible secondary attacks which are results of using all other remedies. Price $1. All consultations private.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise, for the satisfaction of strangers visiting the City, or those who may be unacquainted with the Author's professional reputation and qualifications invites attention to some of the various *testimonials* from foreign Professors and eminent physicians under whom he studied, of which the following are exhibited at his rooms, viz: RICORD, Hopital des Vénériens; VELPEAU, Hopital de la Charité; LISFRANC, Hopital de la Pitié; ROBERT, Hopital Beaujon; CAZENAVE, Hopital St. Luis; GUERSANT, Hopital Bicêtre; MERCIER, Hotel Dieu; SEGALAS. He also possesses many others from Paris and this City, among which Professors MOTT, BEDFORD, BECK, SMITH, &c., &c. Offices, No. 52 Bleecker-st., corner Wesley-place, two blocks east of Broadway, where he is consulted with certainty of a speedy, radical and permanent cure.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, ACTON'S CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M., except Sundays, unless by appointment. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 150 picture illustrations, is $1. Sold and mailed also by TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway, New-York. It gives the advertised medicines and should be seen by the married, single and the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Atlas, &c.*

PRIVATE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. CORBETT, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite the Chatham Bank, may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His great experience of 27 years in this class of complaints, enables him confidently to warrant a cure in every case undertaken. Dr. C. would apprise strangers of the fact that he is the only qualified physician in the above specialty in this City with one exception: all others, notwithstanding their high-sounding foreign names, being mere humbugs. As a proof of Dr. C.'s sincerity in what he states, as well as his capability to perform what he undertakes, he invites all who may require the services of a physician of great experience, to examine his claims on their confidence before intrusting themselves in the hands of mere impostors. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. No charge unless perfectly cured.

DR. HUNTER'S VADE MECUM GIVES Ricord's, Velpeau's, Lallemand's and all the faculty prescriptions and treatment; all the advertised remedies; is full of colored plates, 400 pages, and is the most valuable work out. It should be seen by the afflicted before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities. To be had of the Doctor, at No. 3 Division-st., where his great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, can be had genuine only. $1 per vial. Advice gratis. He rescues more young men from destruction in 10 days than any other 10 M. D.'s in 10 years.

DR. ESMERALDO, HAVING JUST RETURNED from visiting European hospitals, is consulted in obstinate and protracted cases of sexual and seminal diseases, and such as have baffled the skill of less experienced surgeons. Persons desiring to consult a regularly-educated physician, of forty years experience, (testimonials of which may be seen at his office,) and to avoid imposition from *soi-disant* doctors and medical pretenders, whose notices abound in the papers, will call at his offices, No. 289 Canal-st., third door from Broadway, up stairs. Dr. E. will consult with other regular physicians of less experience in these diseases when not engaged at his offices.

500 REWARD.—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain. It makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business. Many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug store No. 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers st.; also at No. 10 Astor House, and No. 107 Broadway, No. 100 Fulton-st., cor. of William.

DR. WARD, NO. 486 BROADWAY, PERFORMS most perfect cures ever known. Dr. WARD'S Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies; sole reliance for permanent cure. Price $1. Hundreds fail of a cure by not applying first to Dr. WARD. Office No. 486 Broadway, corner Broome-st., perfectly private, and so arranged that patients never meet.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature; 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases, enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured.

STRICTURES—ARISING FROM INFLAMMATIONS, obstructions and bad treatment, are cured by Dr. ESMERALDO, a surgeon of great experience and regular medical acquirements, at his offices, No. 289 Canal-st., third door from Broadway, up stairs.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA Wholesale and Retail Dépôt No. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., Office No. 2, opposite St. Paul's Church, New-York.

THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.—REED'S Throat and Lung Balsam will be found an invaluable remedy in the above diseases. Try its healing properties. Price $1 per bottle. For sale at the principal Druggists'.

DENTISTRY.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH without metal plate or clasps, which can be inserted without extracting the roots; the most sensitive teeth filled without the least pain, with a new material the color of the natural teeth. Also, teeth inserted on gold, continuous gums and rubber, base, if desired, in the most approved style, warranted to imitate nature and give perfect satisfaction. References from some of the first citizens of New-York who are now wearing teeth of his new invention.
DR S. B. SIGESMOND,
No. 61 Bleecker-st., New-York.

TEETH EXTRACTED BY A NEW PROCESS—In order to further test the new process of extracting teeth, by admitting a slight current of electricity around the tooth at the time of extracting, thereby allaying the pain. Dr ROBERTS, No. 55 Bond-st., will devote two hours each day, from 4 until 6 o'clock, during this month for which 50 cents only for each tooth will be charged. And each Friday during the month three hours, from 3 until 6, be will extract gratis for all who wish it.
W. B. ROBERTS, No. 55 Bond-st.

COAL.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, April 27, 1858.

THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON Company are now prepared to contract for the sale of their well known and approved qualities of Cumberland Coal. It will be shipped in the best order from the Company's dépôts at Alexandria, Pa., and Baltimore, Md. The Company, when required, will charter vessels at lowest freights without charge.
ROBERT P. GETTY, President.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or inquiring of
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank-Book Manufacturers,
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE.

Blank Books, Paper and Stationery, Steam Job Printing, Lithographic Work, Binding, &c. Orders solicited.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Police Intelligence.

RUFFIANLY ASSAULT AND PROBABLE MURDER.—At 8 o'clock, Friday night, Rinaldo De Long, C. La Monx, and two other persons, were sitting on an old sled in Gansevoort-street, when they were attacked by two ruffians—John Quinlan, *alias* "Corky Jack," and the notorious James Irvin. As Quinlan came up he shook his fist in De Long's face, who, resenting it, struck him a violent blow. He then ran into the street, and seizing a paving stone, struck De Long a heavy blow on the head. The wounded man was taken to his residence, in Horatio-street, where he now lies in a critical condition. He suffered much last night, expectorating a great deal of blood. Quinlan and Irvin were both arrested. Quinlan is a well-known desperate character, and has several times been sent to Blackwell's Island for similar offences. Irvin's reputation is not much better. The prisoners were taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH, who refused bail.

SHIP-RIGGERS ON A BENDER.—Some half dozen ship-caulkers and riggers, who work along the Seventh Ward docks, went on a spree Saturday evening. About midnight they entered the drinking saloon of Arthur Morse, No 222 Monroe-street, and called for drinks all around. Having swallowed down their drinks, they refused to pay for them. As the custom of such fellows would not pay for gas light, Mr. Morse ordered them to leave the place. They were not satisfied with being let off so cheap, but commenced an assault upon Mr. Morse. Several who were present at once assisted the landlord in putting the drunken gang into the street. In a few minutes the ejected party returned and attacked the place, breaking open the doors and smashing in the windows. Some Seventh Ward Policemen, hurrying to the place, succeeded in arresting two of the assailants, named Charles Romes and John Farrell. Justice BRENNAN committed the prisoners for examination.

HAUL OF THIEVES.—Messrs. Brown & Platt, gold pen manufacturers in Nassau street, discovered missing about $250 worth of pens. A youth named George Baltimore was arrested on suspicion of the larceny, and a portion of the stolen property found in his possession. Baltimore pointed out in the Thieves' Gallery some of his accomplices, and two of them, Julius St. Clair and Chauncey Mortimer, were arrested at No. 21 White-street, yesterday, by the Detective Police. More of the stolen pens were found in their possession. The prisoners formerly traveled in the same gang with "Sailor Dan." Baltimore is believed to be the person who furnished "Caleb Cushing" the dagger with which he attempted to take the life of Deputy Clearman, of the Tombs, when his attempt to escape was discovered on Wednesday last.

FELONIOUS ASSAULTS.—A Swiss tailor, named Simon Wullochleger, was, yesterday, committed to the Tombs to answer a charge of stabbing Anthony White. The two got into a dispute, when Wullochleger drew a knife on his adversary and stabbed him in the leg. Hugh Henry and Wm. Mason, two boys, got to quarreling about a dog which they had captured, and were preparing to take to the dog-pound. Henry stabbed Mason with his jack-knife, but not seriously. He was committed to Jefferson Market Prison to answer. Barney Gunion was arrested, yesterday, for brutally assaulting Michael Gilligan and breaking his jaws. Several were concerned in the assault, but the others escaped. Gunion was locked up by Justice KELLY.

BURGLARY AND SINGULAR ARREST.—On Saturday morning, Sergeant Dixon, of Sixth Ward, discovered Wm. Pheeney, a noted thief in Cow Bay, having a basket in his possession. He arrested him, and on examining the basket found it full of clothes, marked "L. W. Tilton, No. 6 Bond-street." On going to No. 6 Bond-street, he ascertained that Mr. Tilton's family were in the country, and on making a search discovered that the house had been broken open. It is not known yet how extensive a haul Pheeney made. The prisoner has been but ten days off Blackwell's Island.

DESPERATE SUICIDAL ATTEMPT.—At a late hour on Friday evening, Officer DAGGETT, of Fifth Precinct, arrested Emma Thompson, a girl of the town, for disorderly conduct. She was taken to the Station-house, and placed in a cell. About half an hour afterwards, she was found hanging to her cell door by a shawl. She was immediately taken down and resuscitated. She went into spasms, and it was soon discovered that she had taken laudanum. Police Surgeon Kennedy was called, and removed the poison, after which she was conveyed to her residence, No. 21 White-street.

ASSAULT WITH A SLUNG-SHOT.—Joseph Crow, barkeeper at the Sailors' Boarding-house, No. 28 Monroe-street, and George Smith, a boarder, got into an altercation Saturday evening, when Crow struck Smith a violent blow over the head with a slung-shot, injuring him seriously. Crow was arrested directly after the occurrence by a Seventh Ward officer, and yesterday taken before Justice BRENNAN, who committed him to answer, in default of $2,000 bail.

PEDDLER ARRESTED.—Samuel Prince, a German peddler, was arrested on Saturday, and locked up in the Tombs, to answer a charge of an intention to abscond from the country and not pay his debts. Prince is a peddler, formerly of New-Brunswick, and Mr. Mark Levy, of this City is the complainant. Levy alleges that Prince sold a large quantity of goods consigned to him, and that, with the proceeds, he had come to this City intending to go to Australia.

ANOTHER CONFIDENCE VICTIM.—Charels McCarren, a young man hailing from Chicago, arrived in the City on his way to California. Some shrewd confidence operator fell in with him, pretended he was also bound for California and succeeded in exchanging a hundred dollar worthless bill on the City Bank and Trust Company for the same amount of the young man's gold. A noted operator named Ressecue was arrested on suspicion, but for want of evidence against him, was discharged.

OMNIBUS BUZZARDS.—Two well-dressed, good looking women were discovered on Saturday morning by officers Farley and Roach, of Detective Police, operating upon the pockets of female passengers in a Seventh-avenue omnibus. They took the women to the Police Headquarters—showed them up, had their likenesses taken, after which they were let off, nothing being found upon them.

HOTEL THIEF.—Officer Phillips, of the Second Ward, arrested a young fellow on Friday at Lovejoy's Hotel, who had been detected trying to work his way into the rooms of the boarders at the house. A number of skeleton keys were found in his possession. He was taken to the Second Ward Station-house and detained for examination. He gave his name as Charles Maher.

YOUNG FORGER.—A boy about 11 years of age, named Wm. De Vere, offered a forged check, on Friday, at the Broadway Bank, for $173 65. He gave very contradictory stories about the matter. He was committed to the Tombs for trial.

ESCAPED.—Charles Dayton, the confidence man, arrested a few days ago on a charge of victimizing a merchant out of $150, after decoying him to Staten Island, made his escape on Saturday morning from a Staten Island constable.

PUTTING OUT AN EYE.—Cornelius Smith and Henry Timbrook, two boys, had a quarrel yesterday afternoon in Third-avenue, when the boy Smith seized a stick and poked it at the other boy, putting out his right eye. Smith was arrested and locked up for examination.

Mayor's Office.

COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.—At the meeting of the Commissioners af Health on Saturday, no new cases were reported. It was stated that a brig named *Roanoke*, or *Orinoco*, had arrived at Sandy Hook from Port au Prince with a great deal of sickness on board, and, on the receipt of this information, the Health Officer had immediately dispatched a steam-tug to the Hook to tow the vessel to the lower anchorage and remove the sick to the Marine Hospital.

THE TICKET-SWINDLERS.—On Friday evening, the Mayor, accompanied by Sergeant Birney, Marshal Stephens, and a posse of 25 Policemen, made a descent upon the ticket-swindlers, hack-drivers and runners at the Hudson River Railroad, of whom twelve were arrested and fined, upon the charge of violation of the City ordinances. Their names are John Derhene, John Kelly, John Clark, Isaac Ehelengir, John Greenfield, John Barry, Edward Robinson, Robert Mounterback, George Green, John McGee, Patrick Hogan and James Smith, who were severally mulcted in the sum of $2, excepting McGee, who was compelled to pay $5.

This is only the commencement of very active operations upon which his Honor has decided. It is notorious that the City has long been infested with ticket swindlers and their agents, among whom the hack-drivers have been conspicuous. All shifts have been hitherto inoperative to break up the system.

The Mayor will attempt to protect the public in the following manner: All agents, under any pretence whatever, are to be interdicted, under enforcement of penalty, from soliciting passengers at any railroad or steamboat. Hack drivers will not be allowed to be seen off their boxes at any dépôt engaged in procuring a fare, or employed in collusion with ticket swindlers. About two hundred names have been taken and the corresponding numbers of their vehicles, and these drivers will be summoned and brought before the Mayor and fined on Monday next, upon the charge of complicity with the runners and dealers in bogus tickets.

It is arranged that in future the officers shall go round in squads, and take the numbers of all offending hackmen at the various dépôts and steamboat landings; notice will be sent to the Marshal, they will be summoned and fined. All hackmen found away from their vehicles, either soliciting passengers or acting in any way in collusion with the ticket swindlers, will be arrested forthwith. All persons, however respectable in appearance, detected in soliciting passengers at hotels or ticket offices, will be dealt with in a similar summary manner.

It would seem that there are ticket-runners of every class, their number being not fewer in this City than 175, or upwards of 200; and it is known that there are, at least, *eleven* bogus ticket offices known to the Mayor's Police. The following is the list of them:

Charles Ross & Co., No. 7 West-street.
H. Drake & Duffy, No. 109 West-street.
John Andrews, No. 102 Warren-street.
George Ward, McDonald & Co., Greenwich-street, corner of Liberty-street.
F. F. Fowler, No. 186 West-street, corner of Chambers street
Charles Shepherd, No. 11 Battery place.
Charles Williams, No. 141 Liberty-street.
Charles Moore, No. 146 Liberty-street.
Isaac Slones, No. 157 Cedar-street.
Charles Mass, No. 11 Broadway.

Policemen will be detailed from the various Wards, in connection with the Mayor's squad, and these will be stationed at the ticket offices night and day, (not exclusive of Sunday,) under the direction of Sergeants Birney and Croft. Their duty will be to warn the public from entering such places; and any one detected in bringing or decoying the unwary to such offices will be instantly arrested.

This plan will be kept in active operation until the system is completely broken up. The first fruits of the effort are, that on Saturday the sum of $500 was recovered.

In addition we may state that John Ross, of Vermont, purchased on Thursday a ticket from Fowler & Edmonds, corner of Chambers and West, for the sum of $150, which was an overcharge of not less than $50; Sergeant Birney succeeded on Saturday in recovering the overcharge.

The squad of the Mayor's Police were on duty Saturday night and during the whole of Sunday, for the purpose of intercepting the ticket-swindlers and their agents, there being a steamer to California to-day.

Harlem Railroad Company.

To the Editors of the Journal of Commerce:

GENTLEMEN: We feel quite satisfied that it would not be the wish of Mr. O'CONOR, who so ably argued the case for this Company before Judge HILTON, to have, pending his decision, any *ex parte* statements or publications which are in perversion of the testimony, and in direct contradiction to the facts—such as appeared in your editorial columns yesterday. Considering the high character of your paper, we were not prepared to see in it such an article *at this time.* It would seem, however, from articles published in other journals as well as your own, since the argument closed, that the Company were afraid of their case, and desired to forestall the action of the Court. We undertake to say that the history of the wrongs committed by the Railroad Company, against the City Government and the citizens, which will shortly appear, will abundantly satisfy every candid mind, that the Company, so far from being entitled to credence or sympathy, have been aggressive and law-defiant from the beginning, and have only bolstered up their course by the grossest misrepresentations.

PHILIP REYNOLDS, B. M. WHITLOCK, GEORGE D. PHELPS, A. H. WRIGHT, W. E. DODGE, P. TEN EYCK, S. LAWRENCE,	Executive Committee of Citizens.

[Advertisement.]

THE RETIRED PHYSICIAN'S REMEDY.
Doctor H. JAMES'
EXTRACT OF CANNABIS INDICA,

For the cure of Consumption, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, Colds and Nervous Debility. An East Indian Preparation, and the only cure ever discovered for diseases of the Lungs, Stomach and Nerves. Price $2 per bottle. Sent everywhere by express.

CAUTION.—"No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J., and No. 14 Cecil-street, Strand," London, is blown in the glass of the genuine. Address O. P. BROWN, Proprietor of Dr. H. JAMES' Remedies, No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J.

N. B.—The recipe will be sent free to those who desire it.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—This will be a grand gala week at this flourishing house, the only theatre on the east side of the City that has withstood the financial storm. Mr. PROCTOR remains another week, and produces his new drama of "Clandare." The New-York *Clipper* story of the "Dead Boxer, or the Fatal Blow," dramatized by the author of Monte Christo, both of which will be presented to-night, with a farce.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Sonchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

COD-LIVER OIL AS A PALATABLE JELLY.—The recent improvement made by E. QUERU in the preparation of a pleasant jelly, containing 85 per cent. of the best oil, adapts this valuable remedy to the most delicate stomach. It is retained, digested, and assimilated like any food. PENFOLD, CLAY & Co., Agents, No. 4 Fletcher-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GEN. QUITMAN.—An Imperial Photograph of this eminent General may now be seen in connection with many other celebrities, of which a more extended notice will be found on the Fifth page.

BRADY'S National Gallery,
No. 359 Broadway,
Over Thompson's Saloon.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Wherefore submit to medical experiments, when it is an assured truth that in every climate, and under every state of circumstances, these remedies cure all external and internal diseases?

[Advertisement.]

LAKE HOUSE,
Caldwell, Lake George, N. Y.,
Major W. FIELD, Proprietor,
Late of the United States Hotel, Saratoga, and the New-York Hotel, New-York City.

Brooklyn Items.

FIRES.—At 4 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a four-story frame house on Twelfth-street, near Sixth-avenue, owned by RICHARD HENNINGS, which was entirely destroyed. Loss on house and contents $1,100; insured for $700 in the Montauk Insurance Company. About the same time a fire broke out in a row of three story frame houses on Twenty-first-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, owned by ADRIAN MUELLER. Three buildings were destroyed, and the upper stories of the other three burnt off. Loss $4,500; fully insured in several New-York offices. The buildings burnt were occupied by HENRY HOLTIE, THOMAS TICKERY, BENJAMIN DAVISON, DANIEL GILMARTIN and BENEDICK DEVOE.

DEATH FROM INJURIES RECEIVED AT PLAY.—A boy 14 years old, named JAMES BURNS, residing on Hoyt-street, near Douglass, died on Saturday night from injuries received on Thursday last, while playing with a party of companions in Gowanus. The injuries sustained were caused by being accidentally thrown down by another boy falling against him. Two boys were arrested for causing his death, but were discharged yesterday, upon an examination of the case.

EFFECTS OF DRINKING LAGER BIER.—Lager, the Courts say, does not intoxicate, but a German, named WEINER, while laboring under the effects of an unusual number of draughts of it Saturday night last, put the muzzle of a pistol into his mouth and blew out a sufficient quantity of brains to cause death. The affair took place in the Ninth Ward, near the residence of Coroner REDDING, who speedily held an inquest on the body, and a jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

AN OWNER WANTED.—Captain SHANNON, of the Third Precinct, is desirous of finding an owner for two sacks of coffee, taken by the Police of his district from two noted river thieves.

BURGLARY.—The house of D. SANXAY, Esq., No. 214 Dean-street, was robbed on Saturday night last of jewelry and other property to the value of several hundred dollars.

MAYHEM.—THOMAS SHANNON was arrested in the Fifth Precinct, Saturday night, for biting off the under lip of a man named STEPHEN LEONARD. The parties met, drank several glasses of lager-bier, and repaired to the corner of North Seventh and First streets for a fight. SHANNON commenced to eat his antagonist, when the Police interfered.

ACCIDENTS.—A laboring man, named JOHN MCDERMOTT, residing at No. 48 Jay-street, had his right leg crushed Saturday morning, at MARSTON & POWERS' Wharf, by a mast which was being placed on board a ship. He was taken to the Long Island Hospital for treatment. JOHN NOLAN had one of his arms broken at Greenpoint on Friday while engaged in tearing down an old building.

THE LATE SHOOTING AFFRAY IN GOLD-STREET.—ALEXANDER JAMISON, who shot "Scabby McCLASKEY" on Gold-street on the 5th of July inst., was discharged from custody yesterday by Justice VOORHIES, there being no one to make a complaint against him. Justice VOORHIES visited McCLASKEY at the Hospital twice for the purpose of taking his complaint, but he refused to make one or make any statement under oath. McCLASKEY is paralyzed from the shoulders down and there is the smallest chance possible for his recovery. He may live for several weeks, however.

INQUEST.—The jury summoned by Coroner SNELL in the case of a child found in a sack on Newtown creek last Friday, rendered a verdict that death was the result of causes to them unknown.

CITY MORTALITY.—Weekly Report of Deaths in the city of Brooklyn, from the 10th day of July to the 17th day of July 1858. Men, 16; women, 14; boys, 60; girls, 36. Total, 96. Males, 46; females, 50.

A Word for Alderman Douglass.

BROOKLYN, Saturday, July 17, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The notice of the recent burglary in Pacific-street needs slight correction, which I trust you will make. The discovery of the affair was made by the family of Mr. SMITH, who live nearly opposite the house which was entered. A policeman was sent for, but *none was to be found.* And Mr. SMITH and some of the neighbors had caught and subdued the young man, who made a most desperate resistance, long before any policeman was near. Alderman DOUGLASS was sent for, who came promptly with Judge BLATCHLEY, and the two started with the burglar toward the City Hall, and met on their way an officer, to whom the criminal was committed. I mention the facts as they were, having been present and seen most of the occurrence. Permit me to add that it is the experience of those of us who live in this region, that policemen are *seldom found when they are wanted.* Their quarters are nearly a mile from us, and they appear to like home so much as to be unwilling to stray up in this direction. We have an honest private watchman, whom we pay from our private purses, to do what the police ought to do at night, and in the day time we watch our own houses, and arrest burglars, that may be attempting to rob us. We begin to think that Mr. DOUGLASS' proposition of dispensing with the police was, after all, a very sensible one.

DE ROCHEVILLE.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—Mr. ROBERT CORWIN, an aged and respectable citizen of Bating Hollow, was shockingly and probably fatally injured at HULSE'S turnout, about five miles west of Riverhead, on the afternoon of the 12th. In attempting to cross the track in front of the freight train, he was struck by the engine, and had his left foot nearly severed from his body, besides being seriously injured about the head. Very little hopes are entertained of his recovery. No blame whatever can be laid to those in charge of the train.—*L. Islander (Huntington.)*

FIGHT BETWEEN TWO CONSTABLES.—Two representatives of the law, who were elected in the Third and Seventh Wards, respectively, to preserve the peace, broke it this morning by indulging in a regular set-to in the basement of the City Hall. They had some dispute about a warrant, which STORY of the Third, held, and SLATTERY, of the Seventh, claimed. The latter gave STORY the lie, and received in exchange STORY'S knuckles on the bridge of the nose, which drew the ruby. SLATTERY came up to time, and put in a right and left hander, and STORY replied scientifically. Constable HORTON, who felt that the reputation of the profession was at stake, interposed, and separated these belligerent *preservers* of the peace.—*Brooklyn Times of Saturday.*

New-Jersey Items.

THE RIOT POSTPONED.—On Saturday it was anticipated that there would be a serious riot between the stage proprietors of the various lines running out of Hoboken and the authorities of the city, in consequence of the latter intending to enforce the law in regard to the running of stages. Accordingly on Saturday, pursuant to a resolution formed by the Common Council on Wednesday, Alderman WILSON, acting Mayor, proceeded to swear in a number of volunteers, to the extent of 100 men, who had been selected by him to do duty as peace officers in case their services should be required. Fifteen special policemen were also sworn in for special duty. Each of these officers were provided with a badge bearing the words "Hoboken Special Police," the badge bearing also the coat of arms of the State.

Yesterday everything was prepared to prevent any disturbance. The whole of the Police force, as well as the specials, were on duty early in the morning. An agreement was made during the morning, between Mayor WILSON and the stage proprietors, by which it was understood that the stages should run no further than Seventh-street. This arrangement was strictly adhered to throughout the day, and of course no difficulty occurred. During the morning a heavy shower occurred, and the rush to the gardens was not as great as it would have been had it been pleasant. Altogether, it was as quiet a day as could have been wished, the anticipated riot having been postponed by the weather.

THE CASE OF DE RIVIERE.—Notwithstanding the agreement made between all parties on last Thursday afternoon, that if Miss EMMA J. BLOUNT was delivered to her parent, all proceedings on the *habeas corpus* would be stayed, it seems that additional steps are to be taken having reference to Captain DE RIVIERE. Witnesses have been summoned to attend before Justice OGDEN this morning at 9 o'clock, to answer in the matter of the return made to the *habeas corpus* by Mr. HUNCKIE. From the fact that some additional witnesses have been subpœnaed, who know nothing in relation to Mr. HUNCKIE'S connection with the affair, it is supposed that the present proceedings are instituted with a view to learn the whereabouts of Dr. RIVIERE.

HUNCKIE thinks that he has been sufficiently annoyed about this matter already, and will, if further troubled, make some disclosures in relation to the disappearance of Miss BLOUNT, which will bring the name of a certain gentleman prominently before the public.

Colonel BLOUNT and his daughter are supposed to be at the residence of Dr. DEWEES, in New-York, but it is rumored that both left on Saturday evening for the South. Mrs. BLOUNT remains at the Hotel Napoleon, at Hoboken, and also thinks the rumor to be correct. Counsel for Mr. HUNCKIE think that if the proceedings in the present case are sustained by Colonel BLOUNT, or with his consent after the agreement made on Thursday, that they certainly are a breach of faith which ought not to be tolerated by the Court. The whole case will probably be settled to-day.

ROBBERY.—The pocket of Mr. HAMESY was picked at the Jersey City Ferry on Saturday night of a purse containing $18 in money. The thief escaped.

ARRESTED.—ELLEN DORRIGAN was arrested on Saturday, on suspicion of having entered the house of Mr. LAW some days since and stealing therefrom several articles of value. She was held for examination by Recorder BEDFORD.

TRAINING FOR THE FIGHT.—"Benicia Boy," or JOHN HEENAN, is understood to be training somewhere in Jersey City for the contemplated fight with MORRISSEY. He is daily seen in company with BILLY MULLIGAN, who is also a sojourner in Jersey. JOHNNY MORRISSEY came down from Albany on Thursday looking as if he too was training for the contest. It is understood that both parties are to meet on Tuesday and put up the money on the wager.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 17.

$2,000	Ohio St. 6s, '86	107	150	Erie Railroad	18
2,000	N. C. State 6s	96½	350	do	18⅛
31,000	do	97	10	do	18¼
1,000	Virginia 6s	93	100	do b60	18⅛
11,000	Mo. St. 6s	65½	100	do s10	18
3,000	Cal. St. 7s	86½	180	Hud. R. R	28½
500	Cal. St. 7s, N B	85	50	do	28⅜
2,000	Erie R.R 1st m. B	99	50	do s60	27¾
500	Erie R. R. Bs. '75	36	100	Harlem Railroad	10½
5,000	Hud. R. R 3d M.	65	155	La C. & Mil. R. R.	5
10,000	Ill. C. R. R Bds.	87	142	do	5½
13,000	La C. & Mil L G.	32½	205	Harlem R.R. Pref.	23
1,000	do	32¼	200	Reading R.R. s30	45½
5,000	do	32	150	do	45⅞
1,000	do	31½	200	do	45¾
10,000	do s15	31	200	do	45⅝
1,000	La C. & M. L G. ex p	26	450	do s30	45
1,000	M. & M. 2d m. 10 B.	68	75	Mich. Cen. Railroad	58½
6	Bank of New-York	108	25	do s10	58½
5	Bank of America	109½	50	do b30	58⅝
75	Phenix Bank	107	10	Mich. S. & N. Ind. R.	23½
5	Am. Ex. Bank	105¼	100	do	23¼
35	Bank of Commerce	100½	155	do	23⅛
55	do	100¼	60	M. S. & N. I. p skt. b60	45
50	Imp. & Trad. Bk.	105	20	Panama Railroad	105
5	Park Bank	101	100	do s5	105
75	Great West. Ins. Co	110	10	Illinois Central R.	74½
118	Del. & Hud Can. Co.	99	92	do	75
50	Pacific M. S. S. Co.	86	25	Cleve. & Pittsb'g R.	9
330	do	85	55	Gal. & Chic. R R.	88¼
100	Gardiner Gold Co.	1⅛	50	do s60	87¾
67	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	85	50	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	36¼
200	do	85¼	200	do s30	36¼
100	do b15	85½	100	do	36½
900	do	85⅛	100	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	76
150	do s15	85	275	do	75⅞
100	do s30	85	308	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	18
200	do b60	85¼	33	do	17½

MONDAY, July 19—A. M.

The *Canada's* mail from Europe to Saturday, July 8, will be delivered at the New-York Post-Office early this morning. Our English files have not come to hand to the hour of making up this report, but the arrival of the Hamburg steamer *Austria*, which touched at and left Southampton on 4th July, affords the latest dates from London. The English Bank return for the week shows a decrease of $470,000 in the reserve of Bullion, and an increase of $9,055,000 in Loans, owing to the improved demand for Discounts, which have for some months previous ruled in the open market ½@¾ ℘ cent. below the Bank rate of 3 ℘ cent. The Loan column is now up to $82,125,000, with the ability of the Bank, from its Circulation unemployed, to add nearly fifty millions more, should the demand continue free at 3 ℘ cent. But this seems improbable after the payments of the 1st and 4th July were provided for. Already the rate of interest had fallen back to 2½ ℘ cent. on Government Stocks in the open market, and it was upon Consols, rather than mercantile bills, that the increased advances of the Bank were based during the closing of transfers. The Bullion in the Bank now stands $86,690,000. The meeting of Illinois Central Shareholders have sent one of their number to this country. He will probably come on in the *Asia*, due at this port in the course of the present week. The Stock, after falling to 71 ℘ cent. closed at 72, in some demand. The Continental demand on England for Gold was about equal to the current receipts from abroad, and no further withdrawals from the Bank are reported. The demand for Silver for the East is less than $500,000 each packet, against four or four and a half millions before the Fall crisis last year.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the past week shows a total entry of Foreign Merchandise, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, of $4,231,509, as against $8,131,984 same week last year. The entries are improving in amount, as compared with the past general dullness of the present season, and they are giving the Government a little more encouragement as to Customs duties. The amount received through the week is $671,000. The balance in the Sub-Treasury has nevertheless fallen off, standing at present $5,157,600, as against $5,342,247 at the close of the previous week. The clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods for the week were $1,003,183, as against $962,814 same week last season. The Export of Specie, of which nearly the whole went out by the screw steamer *City of Washington* for England on Saturday amounted to $637,240, as against $523,367 direct and $305,000 *viâ* Boston the same week last season. The Boston steamer on Wednesday carried out no Specie. Some further parcels of Gold bars received by the last California packet have been taken up for the steamers to sail this week. This Bullion rates about ⅜ ℘ cent. discount, and the transportation charge being lower than usual by the competing screw steamers the operation is made a satisfactory remittance to some of the large bankers at the current Exchange of 109¾ ℘ cent. on London. The California remittance of June 20, which went into bank on Wednesday, amounted, by manifest, to $1,401,713, a good half of which will count on the Bank averages to be made up this afternoon, and probably raise the Specie total to about $35,500,000, as against $34,705,593 last week. The Money Market through the week ruled abundant and on moderate terms, some prime 60 day bills being taken at bank below 4 ℘ cent. The Brokers are getting loans on demand at from 3 to 5 ℘ cent., according to the class of collateral and the good credit of the borrowers. There is a slight improvement in general trade, which is being felt both by the Dry Goods and General Merchandise interest. The Grain market through the week was rather firmer for Wheat, and steady for Flour and Indian Corn. The Cotton trade keeps quite strong, with relatively large daily sales. Orleans Middlings 13 cents.

The late fiscal year being closed with the month of June, and the results at this port presented in summary, in the TIMES, a few days ago, we resume our comparison of the Foreign Trade and Specie movement at New-York for the calendar year. According to the monthly returns from the Custom-House from 1st January, 1858, to the 30th June ult., the Imports of Foreign Merchandise, excluding Specie, amounted to...... $60,006,271
Add two weeks in July...... $6,688,369

Total since Jan. 1...... $66,694,640
Against same time in 1857...... $132,924,936

Decrease full one-half, or...... $66,230,296

According to the same tables, the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign reëxported, amounted to $31,643,378
Add two weeks in July...... 2,299,565

Total since Jan. 1...... $33,942,943
Against same time 1857...... 40,737,407

Decrease this season...... $6,794,464

The same tables make the Export of Specie since Jan. 1...... $12,359,959
Add two weeks in July...... 1,201,320

Total since Jan. 1...... $13,561,279
Against same time 1857...... 24,105,544

Decrease this season...... $10,544,265

The receipts of Gold from California, and of Gold and Silver from Foreign States, at New-York, from Jan. 1, 1858, to present date, are:
In California Gold...... $19,513,631
Foreign Coin...... 1,778,363

Together...... $21,291,994

Against 1857:
In California Gold...... $18,325,268
Foreign Coin...... 5,352,012—23,677,280

Decrease since Jan. 1...... $2,385,286

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New-York Central	85@84@85
New-York and Erie	19@19½@18
Reading	46½@46@45½
Rock Island	76¼@74¾@76
Michigan Southern	22¾@23¾@23⅛
Preferred	44½@44¾@44¾
Illinois Central	77⅛@74½@75
Panama	105⅛@104@105
Pacific Mail	78¼@85@85
Hudson	28⅛@27⅞@28½
Galena	88@87⅛@88¾
Missouris	85@85¾@85½
Virginias	93½@93¾@93
Tennessees	92@93¾@93
La Crosse Land Grants	32¾@30¾@32@31½
Toledo	34¾@36@36½
Delaware and Hudson	98½@98¾@99
Michigan Central	60@57¼@58¾

With the exception of a demonstration early in the week on the *Bear* account, resulting in lower quotations by ½@1 ℘ cent. on Wednesday than at the beginning, and from which there was an immediate recovery, the market showed unusual strength and steadiness through the dealings, without any apparent concert or decided spirit on the *Bull* side. The speculative movement in Erie shares, which was transacted from 16@19½ ℘ cent. by the limited number of certificates at the command of the Street, was checked on Friday morning by the dreadful accident and loss of life on the road, near Port Jervis. The price subsequently receded to 18 ℘ cent. The demand for New-York Central has been steady, and, after all the contracts offered during the *Bear* movement referred to were taken up, the price returned to 85@85⅝, and closed with sales on Saturday at 85 ℘ cent. The rapid advance in Pacific Mail is partly the result of a sharp corner from the *short* sales twenty or thirty days ago, at from 74@77 ℘ cent. The sales amounted altogether, we believe, to less than 4,000 shares, but the firmness of real holders has made this amount difficult to deliver, except at about $10 the share advance. The Stock has also been helped by the continued good news from the Frazier River gold field, between which and San Francisco the Company have a line of mail steamers in operation. Of the Western Shares, Rock Island and Toledo have shown considerable speculative strength, while Galena continues to advance on the miscalculation made by contract sellers a few weeks since against the probability of an August dividend. Reading shares are less active, and on Saturday the Erie gave way about ½@¾ ℘ cent. The advance in Michigan Central was not at the first of the week sustained, but the stock subsequently rose to 58⅞ ℘ cent. again. Delaware and Hudson is firmer, and the list of State Stocks strongly supported, particularly Tennessee, North Carolina and Missouris. The new State fives of New-York have been nearly all placed at 103 ℘ cent. The Board of Brokers adjourned over at noon on Saturday. There was no formal business in the afternoon, and the Street dealings were dull.

The earnings of the Erie Railroad for the month of June, 1858, were...... $383,832 43
Earnings June, 1857...... 450,400 75

Decrease...... $66,568 32

The June report of the earnings of the Pennsylvania Railroad is favorable. The following statement shows the earnings of the Railroad, from all sources, for the month and since Jan. 1:

	Gross Earnings.	Expenses.	Net Earnings.
June, 1858	$398,006 03	$274,897 04	$123,108 99
June, 1857	371,783 37	276,912 37	94,839 90
Jan. 1 to July 1,'58	2,595,932 28	1,478,144 73	1,117,787 55
Same period last y'r	2,576,053 86	1,643,550 92	932,502 94

The following are the Interior Exchange rates and prices for Land Warrants, reported by Messrs. LE HURAY & Co., No. 9 Wall-street, on Saturday:

Bank Notes.	Dis.	Bank Notes.	Dis.
New-York State	—@ ⅜	Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana	—@ ¾
New-England	—@ ⅜	Indiana Free	—@1½
New-Jersey	—@ ⅜	Missouri	—@ ¾
Philadelphia	—@1-10	Michigan	—@1
Penn. Country	—@ ⅜	Illinois and Wisconsin	1½@ —
Baltimore	—@ ⅜	Tennessee Old	2 @2½
Maryland	—@ ⅜	Tennessee Free	3 @ —
Virginia Old	—@ ⅜	Canada	—@ ⅜
Virginia Free	—@ ⅜	Phila. Checks	—@1-10
North Carolina	1¾@ —	Baltimore Checks	—@1-5
S. Carolina and Georgia	⅞@ —	Boston Checks	—@1-10
New Orleans	—@ ¾		
Mobile	—@ ¾		

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
160 acre warrants, ℘ acre	$0 89	$0 92
120 acre warrants, ℘ acre	78	82
80 acre warrants, ℘ acre	89	92
40 acre warrants, ℘ acre	1 10	$1 15

The Merchants' Clerks' Savings Bank is paying the depositors their half-yearly dividend, at the rate of 6 ℘ cent, on sums under $500, and 5 ℘ cent. on larger sums; the Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad Joint Company, a semi-annual dividend of 5 ℘ cent., payable by IRA BLISS, at the office of the Company in this City, on the 21st inst.; the Bank of Mobile a semi-annual dividend of 6 ℘ cent., payable to the New-York stockholders at the Merchants' Bank, on demand; the Corn Exchange Bank, of this City, a semi-annual dividend of 3½ ℘ cent., payable on the 2d of August.

Trade on the Canals.

From the Albany Argus.

The receipts at tide water by the canals of this State, of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley, for the 2d week of July in 1857 and 1858, have been as follows:

Week.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush
1857	17,617	145,514	298,843	100
1858	60,482	280,699	112,392	5,635
Increase	42,865	135,176	Dec. 186,451	Inc. 5,535

The aggregates of the receipts of the above articles, so far, for the years 1857 and 1858, have been:

Season.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1857	169,696	1,126,427	989,878	126,384
1858	609,484	3,803,881	1,209,559	368,566
Increase	439,788	2,677,454	219,681	242,182

Reducing the wheat to flour, the excess of receipts in 1858 over 1857 is equal to 975,219 bbls. flour.

The receipts at tide water of the principal articles of produce, from the opening of the Canals, to and including the 7th inst., have been as follows:
bored her.

Season—Canal open.	1856. May 4.	1857. May 6.	1858. April 28.
Flour, bbls	330,922	169,096	609,484
Wheat, bush	2,627,486	1,126,427	3,803,881
Corn, bush	1,873,863	989,878	1,209,559
Barley, bush	147,655	126,384	368,566
Rye, bush	1,009,798	90,022	169,628
Oats, bush	1,807,087	1,136,623	1,441,706
Pork, bbls	51,500	9,443	14,512
Beef, bbls	9,004	2,782	6,653
Cheese, lbs	146,200	111,700	128,100
Butter, lbs	256,700	83,500	78,300
Lard, lbs	5,020,100	376,860	1,837,000
Bacon, lbs	4,228,500	1,782,700	2,519,800
Wool, lbs	69,500	29,000	74,100

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Saturday, July 17—6 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT steady. Sales 30,000 bush. at 70c. for Racine, and Chicago Spring not in shipping condition. CORN dull. Sales at 6,000 bush. Hot, at 48c. OATS dull. Sales at 39@40c. FREIGHTS firm. *Lake imports*—1,000 bbls. Flour; 166,000 bush. Wheat; 65,000 bush. Corn; 11,000 bush. Oats. *Canal exports*—2,000 bbls Flour; 10,000 bush. Wheat; 31,000 bush. Corn; 16,000 bush. Oats.

BUFFALO, Saturday, July 17—6 P. M.

Market for FLOUR dull to-day, transactions confined entirely to the local and retail trade. Sales do not exceed 400 bbls. at yesterday's rates. WHEAT in fair demand and market without change. Sales 35,000 bush. at 66c.@70c. for unsound and sound Chicago Spring; 70c. for damaged Club; 89½c.@90c. for Red Ohio and Indiana; 94½c. for common White Canadian. CORN in pretty good demand for distilling. Sales 40,000 bush. unsound at 49½c.@50. OATS without change and in good demand. Sales 45,000 bush. at 33c.@39½c. for damaged; 37c.@37½c. for sound. RYE steady. Sales small lots at 58c.@58½c. WHISKY firmer. Sales 50 bbls. at 22c. *Canal Freights*—40c. on Flour; 11c. on Wheat, and 10c. on Corn to New York. *Receipts*—1,698 bbls. Flour; 13,714 bush. Wheat; Corn, none; 38,510 bush. Oats.

CHICAGO, Saturday, July 17—6 P. M.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT steady, at 63c.; sales 3,900 bushels. CORN firm, and advanced ½c. OATS steady. *Shipments to Buffalo*—100 bbls. Flour; 3,800 bushels Wheat; 74,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments to Oswego*—16,500 bushels Wheat *Receipts*—2,700 bbls. Flour; 25,000 bushels Wheat; 46,000 bushels Corn.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, July 17—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady. WHISKY, 22¼c. Mess PORK, $15 50. Barrel LARD, 10½c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, July 17.

COTTON stiffer, but not quotably higher; sales to-day, 1,800 bales. SUGAR again advanced ⅛c. FLOUR, $4. BACON is tending upward. FREIGHT—Cotton to Liverpool, ½d. Sterling exchange in good demand.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 17.

FLOUR firm; sales at $4 25@$4 37½ WHEAT firm; sales of 2,000 bushels old Red, $1 05; White $1 20; new Red $1 10; White $1 18. CORN quiet. PROVISIONS dull; WHISKY firm at 25¾c.@26c.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, July 17.

BREADSTUFFS unchanged. WHEAT dull. CORN active; Yellow, 85c. PROVISIONS active. WHISKY firm at 25c.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA—*Saturday—First Board*—$1,000 Pennsylvania 3s, 89; $1,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 57¾; $2,000 Lehigh Valley Railroad 6s, 81¼; $2,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 59½; $2,000 Allegheny County 6s, 50¾; 440 North Pennsylvania Railroad, 9; 50 do., 8⅞; 50 do., 8¾; 17 Elmira Railroad, 10¾; 9 Minehill Railroad, 63; 26 Pennsylvania Railroad 41⅞, 3 Lehigh Scrip, 27; 6 Camden and Amboy Railroad, 94¾; 100 Reading Railroad, 22¾; 1 do., 23; 300 do., 22¾; 1 Morris Canal Preferred, 102½; 10 Kentucky Bank, 110; Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, 57.

Closing Prices.—United States 6s, '68, 110 Philadelphia 6s, 96¾@96⅞; Philadelphia 6s, R. R. 96¼@96¾; Philadelphia 6s, new, 101½@102 Pennsylvania 5s, 88¾@89⅛; Reading Railroad, 22⅝@23¼; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 76¼@76½; Reading Railroad mortgage 6s '44, 87; Reading Railroad mortgage 6s, '86, 66⅝@67; Pennsylvania Railroad, 41⅜@41⅝; Pennsylvania Railroad 2d mortgage 6s, 87½@87⅞; Morris Canal Consolidated, 43@45; Morris Canal Preferred, 102@102½; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 59¾@60; Schuylkill Navigation Improvement 6s, 61@62; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 8½@9; Schuylkill Navigation Pref., 15@16; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 10¼@10½; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mort., 65½; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 7s, 2d mort., 42@45; Long Island, 11¾@12; Girard Bk., 11½@11¾ Lehigh Coal and Navigation, 47@49; North Pennsylvania Railroad, 8¾@8⅞; North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 57⅝@58; New Creek, ¼@⅜; Catawissa Railroad, 6@6½; Lehigh Zinc, ⅞@1¼.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

NAMES.	LEAVES	FOR	DATE.
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	July 21
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	July 21
Indian Empire	New-York	Galway	July 23
City of Edinburg	New-York	Glasgow	July 24
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	July 28
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	July 29
North Star	New-York	Southampton	July 31
FROM EUROPE			
North Star	Southampton	New-York	July 7
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	July 7
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	July 10
Indian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 14
Northern Light	Southampton	New-York	July 14
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	July 17
Hudson	Bremen	New-York	July 17
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	July 18
Vanderbilt	Southampton	New-York	July 21
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	July 21
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	July 24
American Empire	Galway	New-York	July 27
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	July 31

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship City of Washington, for Liverpool—Messrs. Hubens, Carrese, Jas. Jones, Thos. Fisher, Bancroft, Frank Wrigley, Mrs. Emeline Atkins, child and maid, T. C. Burns, Henry D. Ledeane and son, James Gibson, Jas. Vivian, John Bryan, J. W. Flood, P. McKenny, Adam Pearson, John Caldwell, Mrs. C. C. Bainbridge, Mrs. Evans and 2 children, Dr. Forrest and lady, Henry Attrill, Mr. Walter, Thos. B. Patton, Penn Gaskill, Mrs. Gaskill and daughter, two Misses Gaskill, Mr. Gaskill, F. W. R. Emory, Miss Sarah Ellis, Bishop Davis, Mrs. Singleton, Miss Singleton, Miss Jane Foster, Miss Makings, Mrs. Wright, Miss Murdock, Mrs. Whitney, Mrs. McDermott, Miss Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Emberson, A. J. Center, Jas. McMasters, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Chilton, Chas. Fox, H. Stephens, Mr. Graddon, B. Turner, J. W. Kerr and wife, Mr. Carzon and wife, Robt. Sudden, John Davis, Mrs. Lewis, A. B. Tawes, M. L. Pierce and wife, J. W. Murdock, W. S. Graham, Major Murray, Mr. St. Croix, William Bamsfield, Miss Matilda Wilde, Mr. Bayne and lady, Charles Smith, Samuel Dyson, Miss Burke, Miss O'Neil, Mr. Reid, W. J. Sloane, C. W. Moore and lady, John Sharpe, Mr. Phillips, George H. Carter, Thomas Taylor, Edwin Harris, L. C. Moore and lady, Stephen Paul, C. C. Yeaton, Walter Herckenrath, Geo. Fenthon and lady, Mr. Calac, Mr. McColloch, Thomas Whyte, John Davidson, P. V. R. Stanton, D. A. Harrison, Mr. Lansing, Robert Creighton, the Rev. J. C. Flanagan, Mr. Douglas, George Wales, Mr. Hough, Oliver Greene, Thomas Gray, C. M. Holst, Mr. Stewart, M. C. Lea and wife, Mr. Rankin, the Rev. E. P. Rogers, James Swainn, Miss Reading, Mr. Dillon, Mr. Lefevre, James Laughlin, Turnbull & Son, H. C. Bachor, and 320 in the steerage.

In steamship Bremen, for Bremen.—Mr. E. C. Angelrodt, Dr. A. Von Behr, Miss Minnia Siebert, Mrs. Matilda Leusler, all of St Louis; Mrs. Wm T. Duempelmann, Mr. John Plump, Mrs. Lucy L. Taylor, of Baton Rouge, La.; Mrs. Susan P. Christy, Mr. Sidney T. Rogers, John Von Bergen, George Z. Gray, Chas F. Adae and brother, Louis Mendelsohn, M. Raphaelsky and lady, of St. Louis; Joseph Urban, Wm. Winterer, Ferd. Hess, Henry Bartels, Wm. Rickel and son, Fr. Gautier, John Schmidt, Friedr. Kalle, Rudolph Nicolai, Edward Kumpf, Diedrich Stuerken, Emil Koch, Hermann Folkers, Mr. and Miss Longet, Ernst Aleithe, lady and 2 children; Charles Gottschalk, Mrs. Minna Schroeder, Joseph Ludesche, Michael Haermann and lady, Mr. Christoph, Hr. Reiter, lady and child; Joseph Spindler, John H. Hildebrandt, lady and children; Fr. Engelmann, lady and 4 children; J. Mueller, B. Gerber, Gottfr. Mueller, Adolph Jacobsen, Miss Brigitte Sonderling, George Weiss, Joseph Giessler, John Keil, B. Lippsteller, Carl Rosenfeld, Alexander Wegner, Wm. Höchstetter, M. F. Heiligenwald and lady, Miss Adeline Simiotti, Mrs. Elise Brandt, and 52 in the steerage.

In steamship Jamestown, for Norfolk, Richmond, &c.—Col. S. Morris and son, Thos. Carman, H. Emmons, E. W. Bailey, John H. E. Smith, Charles Barrow, W. Canady, M. Heimer, W. Davidson, R. L. Myers, Chas. Short, S. B. Fairfield, H. Lazenby, Marcellus Eels, W. L. Caldwell and lady, R. Ramb and friend, G. W. Partridge, Walter Palmer and lady, W. W. Chase and lady, Nicholas B. Post, J. C. Tucker, D. Dwight and lady, C. H. Hayward, Miss Melville, Mrs. E. V. Wyatt, Miss J. W. Upshur, Mrs. Broome, Miss Broome, Alexander Gould, G. G. Walters, Mrs. McCrowdell and child, and 22 in the steerage.

In steamship Alabama, for Savannah—A. Bucknam, T. W. Newsome, J. A. S. Lowd, D. K. Lowd, P. McGuire, Jno. Kelly, Mrs. Kate Sterling, Chas E. Bostwick, W. S. Milledoler, Wm. Cromwell, G. B. King, the Rev. S. French, Miss French, Mr. and Mrs. Mason Tiller, Mrs. S. Fleishman and child, F. A. Fleishman, W. K. Harris, Henry Dickinson, Dr. Andrews, H. C. Cape, E. H. Carhart, Wm. N. Burns, J. W. Kelley, Mrs. Moran, and 8 in the steerage.

In steamship Nashville, for Charleston—C. B. Butler, J. L. Ryan, C. A. Pringle, S. E. Mixer, P. H. Rankin, G. A. Addison, C. B. Gatewood and servant, C. Johnston, W. M. Leawith, A. B. Lambert, C. H. Banks, T. C. Smith, H. R. Banks and lady, Mrs. Voorhis, and 17 in the steerage.

In steamship Huntsville, for Savannah—Robt. Elton, Mrs. R. Elton, Miss E. Flynn, Miss M. Flynn, J. E. Andrews, John Kennett, J. M. Doherty, G. T. Carpenter, Isaac Beebe, M. Post, W. H. B. Voorhies, R. H. Sullivan, Mrs. Guild, Miss Guild, L. S. York, W. Peet, Miss Josephine West, and 10 in the steerage.

In steamship Memphis, for Charleston—Mrs. S. Guire, Master Guire, Mrs. Donovan, Miss Murphy, W. D. Henderson, Wm. Welden, J. Kelley, J. Shay, Jas. Leary, V. Arnold, and 8 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Austria, from Hamburg—W. Hahn, P. Classen, P. Knauth, Fanny Knauth, J. W. Brunno, T. Going, Mariane Komer, Charlotte Komer, C. F. Schmidt, Louis Schneider, F. Bohnstedt, C. H. F. Finke, A. Eldridge, Ellen Eldridge, J. J. F. v Schneider, Pauline Schneider, W. Kuhle, G. H. Brunswig, J. B. Butler, T. Nixon, F. Nixon, D. Arlam, Miss Arlam, G. Otto, G. Abraham.

In schr. Mary C. Terbell, from Arroyo, P. R.—Mr. Lawbrielly, Mr. Gaudinad, Mrs. Mein, A. Bentegeal.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 44 | Sun sets.... 7 27 | Moon sets.. 0 02
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 1 50 | Gov. Island. 2 39 | Hell Gate.... 4 01

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK... SATURDAY, July 17

Cleared.

Steamships Memphis, Watson, Charleston, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Huntsville, Post, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Alabama, Schenck, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill & Son; Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, H. Ludlam; Nashville, Murray, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Philadelphia, Harrison, New-Orleans, M. O. Roberts.

Steamers Thos. Swann, Ramsay, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia, F. Perkins.

Ships R. Alsop, Watlington, Antwerp, Laytin & Hurlbut; Sultana, Barrett, New-Orleans, W. Nelson & Son; Napier, Kenedy, Hong Kong, Slate & Co.

Barks Aristides, (Brem.,) Seidenberg, Bremen, Stanton & Ruger; Magellan, (Pruss.,) Saake, Bristol, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Brig W. McGilvery, Clifford, Salem, R. P. Buck & Co.

Schooners J. M. Taylor, Smith, Washington, R. M. Blackwell & Co.; Seamen, Lank, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; E. Keith, Penny, Rio Janeiro, Siffken & Ironsides; Geo. Millard, Snow, Fogo, N. F., Post & Small; Baltic, Prudden, Nassau, Jos. Eneas; Ann, Cole, City Point, J. Hunter & Co.; E. W. Waterman, Peterson, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; Wythe, Tuttle, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; D. G. Floyd, Hackett, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand.

Sloop F. Brown, Gardner, Bristol, S. Kenny.

Arrived.

Steamer Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Pelican, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse. to N. Briggs.

Steamer Sophia, Ely, Philadelphia, with mdse. to N. Briggs.

Steamer Charles Osgood, Smith, Norwich and New-London with mdse. to E. H. Rockwell.

Ship Manhattan, Dixon, Liverpool June 9, with mdse. and 470 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. Was 7 days beating down the east coast of Newfoundland to Cape Race with light S. W. winds and dense fogs during which time passed numbers of large icebergs. July 14, off George's Shoal, James Dailey, seaman, native of Ireland, fell overboard, and was lost. The M. has experienced a succession of westerly winds the entire passage.

Bark Utah, Alexander, Cape Palmas, W. C. A., 46 ds., with palm-oil to Yates & Porterfield.

Bark Corilla, Pettingall, Rio Janeiro June 13, with coffee to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to C. & E. S. Johnson. June 21, lat. 12 33 S., lon. —, signalized a full-rigged brig, showing a white and red signal and burgee, with white centre, black letter, and border. June 22, lat. 9 49 S., lon. —, signalized a Howes'-rigged ship, (fore and main,) showing a burgee, white centre, black letter. July 12, midnight, made Absecom Light, being 30 days 12 hours out from Rio Janeiro.

Bark Weather Guage, McKie, Santos 41 ds., with coffee to George Mohe & Co.

Bark Dorcas C. Yeaton, (of Portland,) Pote, Chincha Islands March 7, with guano to master.

Bark Sicilian, (of Kingston, Mass.,) Dawes, Cumberland Harbor 15 ds., with sugar to Gimbernat & Escoriaza—vessel to Bancroft & Co.

Barkantine Matagorda, Gardner, Providence, in ballast to master.

Brig Joseph Park, (of Boston,) Park, Grand Turk, T. I., July 3, with salt to Woodruff & Robinson—vessel to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig Edmiston Brothers, (Br.,) Kirk, Marseilles April 28, and Gibraltar May 21, with mdse. to F. Cousinery. The E. B. had strong N. W. gales to the Banks—lost sails; since then, light winds and calms, with much fog.

Brig Saginaw, Case, Porto Cabello 16 ds., with coffee, &c., to A. M. Seixas. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Norfolk Packet, Bedell, Apalachicola 30 ds., with cotton & tobacco to R. Post.

Schr Homer, (of Eden,) Hopkins, Turk's Island June 29, with salt to R. P. Buck.

Schr Enchantress, Jayne, Savannah 6 ds., with cotton, &c., to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Fanny, (of Charleston,) Wicks, New-Orleans June 26, with mdse. to Robson & Fosdick.

Schr. Chas. T. Strong, Liscomb, Baltimore 4 ds., coal.

Schr. Wm. Collyer, Chapin, Connecticut River, stone.

Schr. T. B. Abell, Thomas, Connecticut River, stone.

WIND—During the day, S.

Arrived....SUNDAY, July 18.

Steamer Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Wamsutta, Nye, New-Bedford, with mdse. to Jos. Allen.

Steamer Westchester, Clark, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship John Sidney, (of Richmond, Me.,) Wheeler, Shields May 2, with coal to Nesmith & Son. June 28, lat. 43 26, lon. 47 41, spoke Dutch brig Argus, from Shields for New-York—had lost her topmast; supplied him with one. The J. S had continued westerly gales from lon. 27 to lon. 47.

Ship Wm. F. Storer, (of Waldoboro,) Comery, Liverpool May 30, with coal and salt to Nesmith & Sons.

Ship Belle of the Ocean, (of Providence,) Reed, Liverpool May 31, with mdse. to Metcalf & Duncan.

Bark John Payson, Fuller, Turk's Island 3d inst., with salt to Nelson Place.

Bark Linwood, (of Baltimore,) Clemment, Leghorn May 9, and Gibraltar June 18, with marble, rags, &c., to E. Fabricotte. June 11, 60 miles east of Gibraltar, spoke ship James Titcomb, Dean, from Leghorn for New-York.

Bark Trajan, Conau, Cienfuegos June 22, with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Bark Kedron, (of Baltimore,) Ferrell, Rio Janeiro June 11, with coffee to Aymar & Co. Sld. in co. with U. S. storeship Supply, for New-York.

Barkantine Col. John McRae Perry, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to master.

Brig Milton, Potter, Port-au-Prince July 3, with logwood and coffee to H. Bucker & Graeves.

Brig R. B. Minturn, (Br.,) Scott, St. John, P. R., July 3, with molasses to Wilson & Brown.

Brig Abner Taylor, (of Bangor,) Tapler, Salinus, P. R., June 30, with sugar, &c., to T. H. Sanford.

Brig Orinoco, Ray, Remedios, with sugar and molasses to Yates & Porterfield. June 27, in port, James Slaght, of New London, second mate, died. July 9, at sea, J. H. Holden, first officer, of Coulter, Maine, died. The remainder of the vessel's company are in good health. She is at anchor at the lower Quarantine.

Brig Elizabeth, (Br.,) Mathewson, Sydney, C., 13 ds., with coal to J. Centre.

Brig Billow, (Br.,) Foster, Sagua la Grande 6th inst., with sugar to Whitman Bros. & Co.

Brig South, Baker, Liverpool May 29, with mdse. to D. C. Murray.

Brig Kron Princess Louisa, (Norw.,) Lea, Rochelle 50 ds., with brandy to H. Meulun.

Schr. Josephine, Smith, Rio Janeiro June 8, with coffee to S. & S. C. Johnson.

Schr. Mary Clinton, (of New Orleans,) Bryant, Galveston 29 ds., with cotton to J. Ferris.

Schr Granite State, Hallett, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Cabot, Hamilton, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. H. Nickerson.

Schr. Mary C. Terbell, (of Providence,) Cole, Arroyo, P. R., June 26, with sugar, &c., to Crosby, Crocker & Co.

Schr. Anna Hincks, (of Plymouth,) Finney, Barbadoes June 27, with molasses to Leaycraft & Co.

Schr. Herbert Menton, Crosby, Boston for Albany.

Schr. Highlander, Sturgis, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Seneca, Handy, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Snow Drift, Snow, Boston, in ballast.

Schr. Monitor, Roberts, Wareham in ballast.

Schr. G. Darling, Carr, Providence, for Albany.

Schr. Benj. Brown, Ingraham, Providence, for Albany.

Schr. Rising Sun, Bray, Addison 10 ds., spars to order.

Schr. A. G. Pease, Brooks, Portland, Ct., with stone.

WIND—Sunrise, N. E.; sunset, N. W.

Sailed.

Steamships City of Washington, (Br., screw,) Petrie, Liverpool; Bremen, (Brem., screw,) Wessels, Bremen; Alabama, Schenck, Savannah; Huntsville, Post, Savannah; Nashville, Murray, Charleston; Memphis, Watson, Charleston. Ships Challenge, Fabens, San Francisco; John Knox, Ginn, City Point; Palestine, Tinker, London; Fairfield, Hathaway, Rotterdam; Richard Alsop, Watlington, Antwerp. Barks Coriolan, (Brem.,) Sttengraff, Bremen. Brig Dorothy, Field, Trinity, N. F., and others.

Memoranda.

The ship Harvest Queen, from Liverpool, arrived Friday night, has 665 passengers. June 5, lat. 51 23, lon. 12 14, spoke ship Great Western, from New-York for Liverpool, 16 ds. out. June 12, lat. 49 39, lon. 23 30, passed ship Old England, bound E. June 16, lat. 45 37, lon. 27 45, spoke ship Arlington, of Hallowell, from Charleston for Liverpool. From lat. 52, lon. 52, to lat. 46 17, lon. 53, saw a large number of icebergs.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 17—Arr. ship Susan Hinks, Claussen, Cadiz. Barks Courant, Gray, Antwerp; Orlando, Coonor, Port au Prince; Henry Hill, Watson, Palermo. Brigs Nereus, Atkins, Rotterdam; Fannie Campbell, Sagua; Marine Fyler, Cienfuegos. Schr. Hamlet, Winslow, Port-au-Prince.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18—The bark Minnesota has arrived, from Rio Janeiro June 9. She reports having spoken the bark Abagun, for Boston, from the River Plate; also having seen at anchor, off Pernambuco, a bark, supposed the Marion, from New-York for Buenos Ayres.

Spoken, &c.

Constantine—ship, from New-York for Liverpool, June 27, lat. 43 20, lon. 53.

Harbinger—schr., from Jacksonville for Boston, off Barnegat, July 17.

Maria Morton—bark, from New-York, bd. S., July 14, lat. 38, lon. 73 30.

Monticello—brig, 32 ds. from Rio Janeiro for Baltimore, July 10, lat. 29 46, lon. 68 40.

Reaper—ship, Kelly, from Chincha Islands for Cowes, April 30, lat. 47 06 S., lon. 50 54 W.

Talulah—brig, from James River for Pernambuco, 8 ds. out, July 12, lat. 34 18, lon. 65 30.

Foreign Shipping Intelligence.

[PER AUSTRIA.]

Arr. at Liverpool, July 2, Mary Washington, Chapman, Charleston.

Sld., 2d, Star of the West, McAlmond; W. V. Kent, Jarmin; Juan Fernandez, Owen, and Crest of the Wave, Colley, New-York; Abby Brown, San Francisco; Cumberland, Merrill, New York.

The Conqueror, from Mobile, had not arrived, as previously reported.

The Isle of May, from New-York, broke her shear, morning of the 2d, and drove foul of the British Queen, carrying away stancheons and bulwarks of the latter.

The Morning Light from Melbourne, broke her shear, morning of the 2d, and ran foul of the Australia, for New-York; each vessel lost an anchor and chain, and received some slight damage.

Arr. at Falmouth, June 30, Gertrude, from Matanzas.

Arr. at Gravesend, July 2, Abellino, Boston.

Passed Deal, June 29, M. S. Frank, for Cardiff, and Clarendon, for Sydney—both from London.

Foreign Ports.

At Rio Janeiro, June 13, ships Northern Crown, repg; Napoleon, from Boston, or Isle of France, to sail in 10 ds.; Banshee, Thompson, for Baltimore same day; Timon, Bixby, from Newport E., unc., disg. coal. Barks Narrimissic, Carr, from Pensacola, for New-York, in ballast, about 15th June; Margaret, Wood, from New Orleans, for Philadelphia about July 1; Ellen Morrison, for New-York in a few ds.; ketch Commerce, Hathaway, fm. and for Philadelphia, arr. 11th; bark Panama, for New-York soon. A bark, showing a white and red signal, outside, bound in; also, bark Henrietta. Cld., June 10, bark Kedron, New York. Sld., June 10, bark Indus, for New-Orleans; Ham. bark Eride, for New York. Disg., June 10, ships Timor, New-York; Napoleon, from Boston; barks Narramissic, from Pensacola; Starlight, fm. do.; Gambia, from Charleston; Panama, fm. Richmond; T. Wave, from Darien.

At Port au Prince, July 3, bark Medora, for Boston in 4 ds.; brigs Spitfire, do. do.; Croton, Bly, for New-York; Truxillo, Mulligan, for do. in 10 ds.; schr. Fred. Howell, from New-York, just arr. The bark Orlando, for Boston, sailed 3 days before.

At St. John, P. R., July 3, bark Azelia, Davis, for Arecibo, to load for New-York, 10th inst; brigs Cape 'a, for New-York in 16 ds.; Kirkland, from Baltimore, just arr.; schr. Elliott, of Orleans, wtg. cargo.

At Santos, June 6, brig Mary A. Forrest, Gillespie, from Bahia, for New-York in a few days; bark D. Wilson, from the Mediterranean, unc.

At Arroyo, P. R., June 26, brig Susan Norcross, Reed, for New-York in 18 ds; schrs. Sea Ranger, do. do. 10 ds.; Mohawk, from Ponce for Baltimore.

At Barbadoes, June 27, bark Mayflower, hence, arr. June 23; brig Icarian, for New-Haven in 2 ds; schr. Edward Everett, for Baltimore same day.

At Accra, May 8, bark May Queen, Baker, and brig Ocean Bird, Rogers, wtg.

At Turk's Island, July 3, brig Jessie Rhynes, for New-York in 3 ds.